

VOWELS

e genitive prefix, v. *da*.

56. *ē* 'pron. suff. 3 pers.', G. < Av. *hē*. — In many dial. *yē*.

ōba 'splint in the leg of a horse'. — Etym. unknown.

247. *ōba* f. 'water', G. < Av. *āp*-. — Gen. *ōbə*, Waz. (y)*ēbō*. -ə < *-ah?

Cf. *malōb*.

abl 'barefooted', v. *pal*.

ōbrai f. 'a green plant growing at the bottom of ponds'. — H. *ubrāi*.

— Prob. < **āp-wyḍakī* 'growing in water'.

uāt 'high', v. *hask*.

āčawul 'to throw, cast', also 'to fasten, put, build': *lās war wāčawul* 'to put the hands on' (Khl.), *sarai (yē) wāčawo* 'he built a palace' (Nz.), *brāj ē wāčawula = jōra kra* 'he built a tower' (M. 3). — Prob. < **ā-sčab*-, cf. Av. *upa-skamb*- 'to fasten', *fra-skamb*- 'to fasten, build'. Vend. 18,74: *θrisatəm fra-sčimbanəm frāsčimbayōit* 'he shall fasten thirty fastenings' (= beams), the Phl. transl. gives *pa frāč awganišnī* and *frāč awgandan*. This shows that *skamb*- 'to press against, fasten' had early acquired the meaning 'to put' and further 'to throw'.

Prs. *andāxtan* also combines the meanings of 'throwing', 'putting' and 'building'.

The prefix *ā*- was shortened, and did not become *ō*-. Cf. also

Zeb., e. g. *tī warūd āyad* 'thy brother came' < **tai brālā āgatah*.
ūda 'breath'. — Cf. Oss. *ūd* 'id'?

244. *ūdo* 'sleeping', G. < Av. **hufta*-. — Afr. *wīdə*, Waz. *wēwd*, Ms. *wōiwd*.

In several dialects replaced by *mlāst*.

245. *ūdəl*, *ūwəm* 'to weave', G. < Av. *ubda*-, Skr. *vabh*-. — Cf. also Orm., Par. *γaf*-, Sar. *wift-choz* 'weaver' (Bellew). H. *qum*, Khl. *ōdama*, B. *wōwī*. Waz. *wavdəl*, *wēbā*, (with *b*, as if from an Ir. root in -p-), *wawana* 'woof', *wavdanai* 'band that holds a sheaf together' (rhyming with Psht. *wandanai* 'id.').

ayēr m. 'indigestion, flatulence, dyspepsia'. — < **ā-gyta*- 'devouring'?

Cf. *nyardəl*.

7. *āyustəl*, *āyundəm* 'to dress', G. < Skr. *gudh*-. — Cf. also Minj. *ayd*- 'to put on', Par. *āyun*-, *āyust*-, Oss. *āyundīn* 'to thatch'. — Orm. *paryūnyēk* 'to dress oneself' (L. *paryanīn*) is genuine; but *γūnj*

'cloth' < **yūndi-* is borr. from a lost Psht. word (cf. Orm. *yanj* 'bad' s. v. *yandəl*).

ūyz m. 'walnut with soft skin', < **yūz*. Cf. Prs. *gūs*, *gōz*, *gūz* 'nut', Sar. *yāuz*, Yd. *oyūzoh* 'walnut', Shgh. *yōz* 'walnut-tree', Oss. *āngosū* etc. — Acc. to Grierson (MASB. VII, 1, 83) Orm. *zwayak* 'kernel of pine-nut' is borr. from Psht., *zway-* < **ywas-*.

āyzai, *azyai* 'thorn', *āyzan* 'thorny', *āyzakai* 'a species of thorny plant', Waz. *ayzai*, Khl. *āzyē*. < **ā-gaz-*, cf. Prs. *gasīdan* 'to bite', Paz. 'to sting', Prs. *gazna* 'nettle', *gāz* 'thongs', *gaz-dum*, *gaž-dum* 'scorpion' (Horn 885). — Prs. *yāz* 'thorn' must be a dial. form.

320. *āyažal* 'to mix, knead'. G. compares Prs. *āyaštan* 'to moisten, pollute'. — The root is **garš-*, cf. Skr. *ghṛṣ-* 'to rub'. — Also *āšəl*, Waz. (*w*)*ōxšəl* < **ā-γš-*, with *š* < *ršt* (v. *lēšəl*). G.'s *āygi* is a northern form = *āyži*. — From the same root *yōšt* 'millet, particles of rice ground and made into bread': Skr. *ghṛṣṭa-* 'pounded, crushed', Slav. **gorxō* 'pea' etc. — *waryānai* 'rubbing of a new-born child' < **fra-garš(a)na-*, M. *waryāni* 'ankle-bone' ('the rubber'). — Poss. also *gaž* 'hybrid, piebald, partly coloured' < **han-garša*? — I cannot explain the relationship between *āyala* 'mixed, kneaded, pleasing' and this root.

āl- verbal prefix, v. s. v. *watəl*.

ōlə m. 'flock of lambs kept separate from their mother'. — Etym. unknown. — If the original meaning is 'flock', we might perhaps compare Skr. *sāta-* 'gained, obtained, riches, wealth' from *san-* 'to acquire, win', Av. *han-*, *hāta-*. Very uncertain.

alwōyəl 'to scorch, roast', *a(w)lūwai* 'burnt, roasted'. — Etym. unknown.

248. *ōm*, *ūm* 'raw'. G. < Skr. *āma-*. — Khl. *ōm*, Waz. (*y*)*īm* < *ūm*. Gen. **ām* > *ūm*, but **aum* > *ōm* (cf. *ōmā*). On the other hand both **ān* and **aun* > *ūn* (G. §§ 2,2, B, and 5,4). At an early date both *n* and *m* had the same narrowing influence on the preceding vowel. Later, when **ām*, **ān* had passed through the stage **ōm* (preserved in the obl. pl. *-ō* < *-ām*), **ōn* towards *ūm* and *ūn*, **aum*, **aun* also became *ōm*, **ōn*. But at this time only the *n* influenced the vowel further, through the combined force of its nasality and its high position of the tongue.

249. *ōmā* m. 'n. of a plant', G. < Av. *haoma-*. — Acc. to Khl. it grows in Tirah, and the seeds are eaten. — Cf. s. v. *ōm*.

ēman 'quiet, agreeable'. — Etym. unknown.

2. *anā* 'grandmother', G. < Av. *hanā-* 'old woman'. — Waz. *nīō*, Khl., H., B., M. *nyā* etc., Rav. *nīā*. — Prob. *anā* is a childrens' word, cf. Sar., Turki *anī* 'mother' (Bell.), Lat. *anus*, Old High Germ. *ana* 'grandmother' etc.

ūnai 'babbler, talker'. — Etym. unknown.

ancai 'yarn', Khl. *nasāi*. — On acc. of *c*, not *j*, scarcely connected with Shgh. *ancāw-* 'to sew'. Cf. Waig. *ačā* 'yarn'?

inda 'mouthful, gulp'. — Etym. unknown.

inga 'female who accompanies a bride'. — Derivation from **han-gatī-* is phonetically poss., (cf. *winja*), but not prob.

340. *injar* m. 'fig', G. < **anjir* = Prs. *anjir*. — Prob. borr.

318. *angūr* 'agreement', Darm. p. 264 < **han-kāra-*; but G. would expect **angōr*. — *ū* for *ō* might be due to faulty orthography, but *hank*^o > *ang-* is not prob. (cf. *gōral*). — Neither Rav. nor Bell. give this word.

anangai 'cheek', Waz. *nangai*, Khl. *alangē*. — Etym. unknown.

anal 'to grind' (v. s. v. *ōrā*).

250. *ōr* m. 'fire', G. < Av. *āθr-*. — Waz. *yōr* (but *yāra-bal* 'hearth' cf. s. v. *pal*), B., Afr. *wōr*, Khl. *hōr*, H. *ōr* etc. — *irē*, *ērē* 'ashes' acc. to Darm. LIII < Av. *ātrya-*. Waz. *irā*, M. 3, H., Khl. *irē*. Shgh. *θīr* 'ashes' < **θārya-* < **āθrya-*?

251. *ōrā* (also *ōwrai*) 'cloud', G. < Av. *awra-*. — B. *wārā* < **abryā-*. *wryaj* f., Waz. *waryaz*, H. *wariāz*, Khl. *wryaz*, M. *waryēz*, Ga. *wriaj* < **abračī-* (cf. *šaja*). — Oss. *āwray* 'cloud' poss. also belongs to the same stem in spite of Hübschmann's objections (Etym., no. 29). *wr* > *rā* (cf. *arw* 'sky') only in initial and final position?

ōrai 'gums', *ūrai*, *awrai* (Bell.), Waz. *wrai* B. *ūw'rai*, M. *ōwra*, H. *ūrē*, Khl. *ūrāi*. — Cf. Par. *wīrā* (lw., as *w-* becomes *γ-*), Pash. *birā*, Badakhshi Prs. *wē'rā*, Lhd. *bīr*, *bīr* 'line of teeth'? The nature of the connexion between these words is obscure.

ōrbal 'curl', v. s. v. *wurbal*.

ōrbāšē, *ōrbašē* f. pl. 'barley'. H. *warbēšē*, M. *wārbašē*, B. *arbašē*, Khair-ul-B. *wrbšy*, Waz. *rēbašē* (infl. by *rēbāl* 'to reap'), *ērb*^o. — Cf. Sangl. *wurwub*, Ishk. *urwus*, Yd. *yēršiyoh*. — Derivation from **fra-bršya-*, cf. Skr. *bhr̥ṣṭi-* 'spike', Old Norw. *barr* (< **barza-*) 'pine-needles' etc., is phonetically imposs. Poss. < **fra-pušyā-*, cf. Skr. *pušya-* 'power', nourishment', *puṣ-* 'to thrive, flourish, be nourished'. — Scarcely connected with a hypothetical Ir. **arpa-* (cf. Gr. *ἀλφι*, Alban. *el'p* 'barley'), from which Jokl (Festschr. Kretschmer, 90) derives Turk. *arpa*.

252. *ōrēdāl* 'to rain', v. *wōrēdāl*.

aryund m. 'large knuckle-bone used in a game'. — Etym. unknown.

319. *ar(a)t* 'wide, expanded'. Darm. < **haršta-*, rejected by G. — *arat*, Orm. lw. *ārat* < **ā-rašta-* 'straightened out'. Cf. *aratāl* (*arəm*, A.J. *arənm*, B. *arənu*) 'to loosen' < **ārasn-*, cf. Skr. *ṛñjate* 'straightens', Oss. *arazīn* 'to straighten'.

ārēdāl, *āwrēdāl* (*ārəm*) 'to hear'. Cf. Par. *harw-* 'to hear', Av. *har-*, *haurva-* 'ob-servare'. In fut. *wā-ba-rəm*, *ā* has been treated as a prefix, cf. *wā-bā-čawm* from *āčawul* 'to throw', etc.

- aržai, aržamai* m. 'eructation'. Darm. LVIII compares N.Psht. *argamai* with Prs. *ārōy* etc. — But *arž-* must be derived from **ā-rux-š*. Waz. *aržamai* prob. for *aržamai*. Cf. also Sar. *rēy* 'belch' (Bell.).
- ār* m. 'hinderance, stoppage', *ara* 'obstacle, stop', *aram* m. 'prop, bar, pillar', *aramai* 'id.', *arēkai* 'bar of wood, prop', *ārēdāl* 'to stop'. Prob. not from Av. *ar-* 'figere', *aipi-*, *aiwi- arōd-gātu-* 'with fixed place', but borrr. from Ind., cf. Hi. *ār* 'stoppage' etc.
- Waz. *āra* f. 'need, request', *āriya* 'at variance with, disputing'. Cf. Av. **arəθa-* 'process, dispute', *arəθa-* 'disputing'.
253. *ōrə* m. pl. 'flour', G. compares Prs. *ārd* etc. — Cf. also Shgh. *yāuyj*, Yaghn. *ārt*, Ishk. *uluk*, Yd. *yārāh*, Par. (w)*ārun*. — Waz. *ārə* means 'dough'. With *anəl* 'to grind' cf. Shgh. *yānum* 'I grind', Orm. *hin-l'ek* (= *hīl-* < **yn-*, acc. to Grierson) 'to be ground'. — **ārla-* = **ā-ṛta-*, Av. *aša-*, Ishk. *uluk* < **ṛta-*.
3. *asaī* 'hoar-frost', G. < Av. *isi-* (corr. *isu-*). Cf. Sar. *iš* 'cold'. — Unknown to H., B., Khl. — The similarity with Dido (Caucasus) *isi* 'snow' is accidental. Cf. Andi *anzi*, Abkhas. *as'i*.
9. *ās* 'horse', G. < Av. *aspa-* — Waz. *wōs*, f. *wōspa*, Afr. *wās*, *wāspa*, Z. pl. *wāsiān* and *wāsūna*, H. *ās*, *aspa*, Khl. *ās*, *āspa*.
254. *ōsai* 'antelope'. — G. compares Prs. *āhū* 'id.', Av. *āsu-* 'quick'. — H. *ōsē*, Ga. *ūsāi*, Khl. *ōsē*, AJ. *hūsai* f. — The *ō* has been narrowed through the influence of the *-u*.
255. *ōstēdāl* 'to dwell'. G. compares Skr. *āśā-* 'space, region', Av. *asah-*. — Cf. also *ōs* 'now', Afr. *wōs*, Kh. *wōs*, Ms. *wēs*, Bn., Waz. *ēs*, and Minj. *wōs*, Sāmn. *āsā*(?). — *ōs* is a noun; *wōs kē*, *tar ōsa* etc. — *āstēdāl* 'to dwell' is a denominative, cf. Skr. *āsthita-* 'staying, abiding' (cf. *āstawul*).
- aspa* 'suffocation'. — Derivation from **aspā* < **a-spāha-*, Skr. **a-śvāsa-* 'non-breathing' is poss.; but generally *a-* is lost.
256. *ōspīna, ōspana* 'iron', G. < Av. **ayō spaēnām* 'the white metal'. — H., Khl. *ōspana*, Z. *wōspana*, B. *wā'spana*. — G.'s derivation is not semasiologically prob., and *ayō* could scarcely result in *ō-*. — All Ir. forms point to **św*, e. g. Wkh. *išn*, Yd. *rispin*, Shgh. *'spn* etc. Gypsy *absin* 'steel' is borrr. from a form related to Oss. *āfsān*, with Gadaba (Muṇḍā) *ōsōn* cf. Sāmn. *ōsūn*, Phl. *āsīm*, with Persic *s* < **św*. Prs. *āhan* with *h* < **θ* < **św*, cf. Anc. Prs. *viθa-*, *visa-* 'all', is due to a dialectal variation inside Persic. — Ir. **āśwan(y)ā-*? *āstawul* 'to send, dispatch', *astōjai, astājai* 'messenger'. — Horn (817) compares Prs. *firistādan*. Cf. specially Ishk. *astud* 'sent' < **ā-stā-ta-*. Cf. also *āstēdāl* 'to dwell' s. v. *ōsēdāl*.
257. *ōša* 'tear', G. < Av. *asru-*. — H. *ōxa*, Khl. *ōxē* (pl.), B. *oxki*, Waz. *yēška* *yīška*. *ō, ȳ* through the influence of *-u*. Orm. K. pl. *hēncči*.
246. *ūš* 'camel', G. < Av. *uštra-*. — Waz. *yīš*, Pur. 1 *wūš*, B., Km. *wūx*, M., Z., Khl. etc. *ūx*. — *š* < **šθr* is regular. Brahui *huč*, with in-

organic *h*, and *č* < *š* as in *puč* 'dress' is borr. from Psht. or a related Ir. dialect.

4. *at* '8', G. < Av. *ašta*. — Khl., H., K., Sw., B. 1, Ghilz. *ātā*, Kh., Sh. *āta*, A. *ātā*, M. 3, Z. *ātā*, Km. *ātā*, M. 1 *ātā*, Kh. 1 *ōtā*, Waz. *olā*, *wolā*, Ms. *wolā*, M. *wā'tāh*, M. 2 *wātā*.
5. *atiā* '80', G. < Av. *aštāiti*. — Kh. etc. also *calōr šāla*. Cf. also Aimaki *aštia* (Ramstedt, JSocFinnoOugr. 1905). Gen. Aim. borrows the higher numerals from Prs.; *aštia* is a contamination of *atiā* and Prs. *haštād*. It is not prob. that the Psht. transition *št* > *t* is later than the Mongol invasion (cf. *awiā*). — Oss. (shepherds' dial.) *āstai*.
6. *awiā* '70', G. < Av. *haptāiti*. — Gen. *āwyā*, Kh. *drē nīm šāla*, M. *las špēta*. Orm. K. *awāi*, L. *awaitu*. Aimaki *afiya* (v. *atiā*) < Psht. *awiā* + Prs. *haštād*. — Oss. (shepherds' dial.) *āvdai*.
- ōwa* 'blister, pustule'. — Etym. unknown.
258. *ōwa* '7', G. < Av. *hapta*. Gen. *ōwā*, H., B. *ōwā*, Sw., B. 1, Pur., Sh., Khl. *ōwā*, Kh. 1 *ōwā*, M. 1, Z. *āwā*, M. *owā*, Kh. *owā* etc. — Reg. *w* < *ft* v. *tōd*.
- ōwī* m. pl. 'the mane of a horse'. — Etym. unknown.
10. *awuštōl*, *āwarām* 'to turn, change, revolve', G. < Skr. *ā-vṛt*. — Waz. *ārawāl* 'to overturn' (cf. *prōšāwul*).
- axērōl* 'to plaster, besmear', *axāra* 'plastering'. — V. *xar*.
8. *āxistōl*, *āxlām* 'to take, seize', Darm. and G. < Av. *xad* (vī-*xad* 'to force apart'). — But the derivation from this root, which Barth. compares with Skr. *khād* 'to devour', is semasiologically difficult, and Psht. *i* remains unexplained. *sil* (= *sāl*) '100' < *sata* (G § 6,2) is no parallel. Oss. *axsin*, *axst* 'to seize' has orig. **ś*. — But cf. Skr. *khid* 'to strike, press', *ā-khid* 'to seize' (RV., IV, 25,7: *ā'sya vēdah khidāti*). — Khl. *āxištōl*, *ā(x)lāma*, H. etc. *āyistōl*, Afr. *wāxsto* etc. *āxšai* 'brother in law'. Khl. *auxē*, H. *ō'xē*, M. *ōwxkai*, B. *wāxka*, Waz. *wōxšai* 'wife's brother or sister's husband'. Orm. K. lw. *āxšai*. **āwxšai* < **ā-hwasru-ka*-, cf. Skr. *śvaśruya*-. (Cf. *xošīna*).
- ōžrai* 'stomach of an animal'. — Etym. unknown.
- ōža* 'shoulder'. H. *ūga*, Khl. *ō'ga*, Pur. 1 *ōya*, Waz. *ēša*. < Av. *aša*. (AO. I, 275).
- ōžai* 'grain measure (14 pounds)', Waz. *yōžai*. — Etym. unknown.
- ōžai* 'necklace', Waz. *wīža*. — Etym. unknown. — **wūž* < **wṛž* cf. Skr. *vṛj* 'to bend, twist' etc.?
- ūža* 'garlic'. Cf. Skr. *uṣṇa* 'hot, acrid, onion', Khōw. *wəžnū* 'garlic'. *ž* < *šn* (cf. *pša*)?
381. *ūžd* 'long'. G.'s derivation from **uxšita*-, Skr. *ukṣita* 'strong, of full growth' is neither phonetically nor semasiologically satisfactory. Waz. *wīžd*, f. *wužda* supports the comparison with Sak. *bulysa*-, Soghd. *βrz*, Wkh. *vorz* 'long' < Av. *barəz* 'high' etc. Cf. also

Yazgh. *vəz* 'high, long' (Gauth., JA. 1916, 268). Regarding $\check{s}d < rz$ v. s. v. *lěšəl*. — Ishk. *wužduk* 'high' is prob. a different word (cf. Wkh. *wuč* 'id.' < Av. *usča*?). **barz* is contained in *vrāzā* 'a mountain height', Zeb *werāz* 'high, tall'. — Cf. also Orm. *pa-bēž* 'above, outside'?

āšiyil 'to incite, stimulate'. — Etym. unknown.

B.

ba verbal prefix, employed to denote future and habitual past. — H., B., Nz., Khl., etc. *ba* prefixed, Kh. also postfixed (*warta yāyē ba* 'I shall tell him', *sə ba dēr kaš* 'I shall give you'). Bn. *wē*, gen. postfixed (*warta wiāyū wē*), Kuki (acc. to M.) *wo* (*sə wo . . . wukam* = *sə ba . . . wukam* 'I shall do'). — Not borr. from Prs. *bi*, Pazend *bē*, which has a somewhat different use, but prob. connected with it, as proposed by G. (GrIrPh. I, 2, 220). Cf. Wkh. *ap*, prefixed or postfixed, denoting the fut. Prob. all these particles are connected with Av. *apaya*, *apam* 'afterwards, hereafter', *ape* 'after'. The identification of Prs. *bi* with *bē* 'without' (Horn, GrIrPh. I, 2, 150) is not convincing.

bāc 'loss' (at play etc), cf. Skr. *apāya* 'id'?

11. *-bā*, pl. *-bāna* i. f. c. 'protecting', e. g. *γōbā* 'cowherd'. G. < Av. *pā* 'to protect'. — H. *špa* 'shepherd', gen. *špūn* (q. v.). — *bā* may represent Av. *paiti*.

byarž 'return, coming back'. — Etym. unknown.

bugnēdal 'to shy, start, wince', Waz. *bēšnēdal*. — Etym. unknown. — Denom. from **ham-buxšana*, cf. Lith. *būgti* 'to shy'?

bāhū, *bāū* m. 'an ornament for the arm or ankles.' — Hübschm. (ad. Horn, 167) compares Gabri *bāiband* 'armlet', Arm. *bahuand* 'a female ornament' = Prs. *bāzūband* etc. — But *bāhū*, *bāzū* alone, without *-band*, is not found in Ir. in the sense of 'armlet' etc. Prob. the word is of Ind. origin, cf. Si. *bāhī* 'ornament for the arm', *bāhūō* 'armlet', Kshm. *bāhi* 'armlet'. Lhd. *bāhū* means 'shoulder of a horse', Kshm. *bāū* 'arm'. — The Psht. pl. *bāhūgān* does not prove the Prs. origin of the word, cf. e. g. *lēwə* 'wolf', pl. *lēwagān*. — The Ir. forms with *h*, Prs. *bāhū* 'arm from elbow to shoulder' etc. are derived from a specific Persic form with $\delta < z$ (v. AO. I, 254), as is now proved by the form *bādūk* 'arm' in the Phl. Psalter. — Prs. *bāzū* in the sense of 'side of a bedstead' has been borr. into Psht., and has semasiologically influenced Lhd. *bāhī* 'id'.

12. *bal* 'second, other', Darm., G. < Av. *bitya*. Regarding *b* v. *dwa*. — *jabla*, *wabla* 'together, with another' < **hača*, *awa-dwityā*. (Darm. CXLII *jabla* < **j-pal* = Prs. *az pāl* 'down'). Note **hača* 'with', as in Ind.

blōs 'touch, contact, distress', *blōsēdal* 'to afflict, touch, graze, abrade', *b'ōdal* 'id.', Waz. *blavsēdal* 'to catch, trip, stumble'. — *blōd-* < **upa-dafta-*, *blōs-*, *blavs-* < **upa-dafsa-*. Cf. Skr. *dabh-* 'to hurt, injure, destroy, deceive', *dabhra-* 'small, deficient, distress', *upa-dambh-* 'to lessen, destroy'? Av. *dab-* 'to deceive', Oss. *dawjn* 'to steal' have preserved only the secondary meaning of the root. Cf. Wkh. *na-devsam*, *na-devdam*, Sar. *nà-devdao* 'to stain, affect'.

blēždal 'to swaddle' < **upa-dyz-*. (v. *lēžal*).

ban 'cowife', *banzai* 'step-son', < Av. *hapaθmī-*. Cf. Orm. K. *wan*, *winjōk*, Prs. *vasmī* (Barth., *miranM.* III, 29), Shgh. *ābīm*, Phl. *bānbišn* 'queen' (Tedesco, BSL. XXVI, 64).

bānde 'upon, above' < **upāntai*. Cf. Sak. *bendj* 'id.', and poss. *van̄ti*, in Niya Kharoshthī inscriptions (acc. to Konow). — Prob. with original *ā*, as *ā* would become *ū*. Cf. in Ind. Poguli *pāt* 'upon' etc.

bainš 'rafter', v. s. v. *wēša*.

baṇa 'wing-feather', *bāṇa* 'eyelash', v. s. v. *pāṇa*.

bar 'victorious' < Av. *upara-* 'higher, superior'. *bar* 'on, above' < Av. *upairi*, not necessarily bor. from Prs.

būr 'man who has lost his child', Waz. *bīra* f. 'bringing forth dead' < Av. *a-puθra-*. V. *torbūr* (s. v. *trə*), and *wārā* (s. v. *wārə*).

bray m. 'fold, plait', *brayūnai* 'twin', *byārg* 'double, twofold', *byarga* 'woman who has brought forth twins'. — Etym. unknown. — *bray* < **byar* < **biyar* < **dwikara-* (cf. *bal*) 'double', cf. Prs. *agar*, Kurd. *hakar* < Anc. Prs. **hakaram* 'once', *čiyakāram* 'how many times?' With early contraction **dwikaraka-* > *byārg*?

baryōlai 'lid of a pot'. — Etym. unknown. — V. *bar*.

321. *barj* 'the bark of a tree, which is very slight and often used as paper'. G. compares Skr. *bhūrja-* 'birch-(bark)', but objects to *b-* < *b-*. — *rj* also would be impossible in a genuine Psht. word. *barj* (*barj*?) is bor. from an archaic Ind. dialect, just as Shgh. *brūj* etc. (v. Report, 79). Prob. with metathesis < **brāj* < Ind. **bhrujja-*.

bōrjal m. and f. 'house, home, hearth', < **upa-āθra-kati-* 'a house with a fire-place'? Cf. Av. *upāpa-* 'staying in the water'. V. *kəlai*.

brālba, *blārba* 'pregnant', < *brārba* < *bārb(a)ra*. Bor. from Prs.?

bram m. 'power, strength'. — Etym. unknown.

bōrna m. 'dredging, dried flour'. — Etym. unknown.

brēš m. 'twitch of pain, cramp, spasm'. < **upa-raištra-*, cf. Av. *raēš-* 'to hurt'?

brēšnā 'brightness, brilliancy', *brēšawul* 'to illuminate'. — Etym. unknown. — Grierson compares Orm. *bruš-* 'to glitter'; but the exact relationship is uncertain. Cf. also Brahui *brešna* 'lightning' (lw.); Bal. *bišna* 'id.', *brixainag* 'to lighten' (Mayer).

brēžan m. 'bleat of a goat'. If from **upa-raišana-*, cf. Skr. *reṣaṇa-* 'howling' (lex.), we should expect **braš*° (cf. s. v. *mēš*).

būrai 'one whose nose, lips, ears or hand has been cut off'. — < **apa-bytaka-*, cf. Skr. *bhṛt-* 'to cut off', Prs. *burrīdan*, but also **bher-* (cf. Walde s. v. *ferio*).

brās m. 'vapour, heat'. — Etym. unknown.

brōs, *brūs* 'angry, irritated'. — Etym. unknown.

brastan f. 'coverlet, quilt' < **upa-staranī-*, cf. Av. *upa-stərəna-* and also Sak. *baṣṭarra-*, Welsh Gypsy *pāšteno* (Pasp. Greek Gypsy *pasterni*).

**bastan* = **bastār* has been transposed into *brastan*.

322. *bāša* 'falcon', G. doubtfully compares Skr. *pakṣin-*. — Borr. from Prs. *bāša* 'id.'.

buštēdāl 'to stick, adhere' < **ham-pršta-*, cf. Skr. *prśana-* 'clinging to' from *spṛś-*? *buštana*, *bōštana* 'clinging, bog, marsh'.

bōtlāl, *bōzām* 'to lead away' < **apa-as-*, Skr. *apa-aj-*. Acc. to AJ. inf. *bīwāl*, pres. *biyāyam*, aor. *bōzām*, past *bōt*. *biyāy-* < Skr. **apa-āyaya-* 'to make to go away'? — Cf. Shgh. *bāz-*, *bōxt-* (*št*?) 'to send away'.

byā 'again, afresh' < Av. *apaya* 'again, later on'. Cf. *ba*.

bōya 'necessary, needful'. Genuine < **upa-bāwya-*, cf. Prs. *bāyad*? V. Barth. *miranM.* III, 14.

323. *byal* 'separated, away, different'. G. rightly rejects Darm.'s deriv. from Skr. *bhēda*. — Khl. *byel*, Afr. *byēl* < **apa-tya-*, cf. Skr. *apatya-* 'posterior, offspring', *niṣ-tya-* 'external', *ni-tya-* 'continuous' etc., Gr. *ὀπίσσω*, Lith. *apačià* 'the lower part'. — The original meaning is 'coming after, left behind, separated'.

byarta 'back, again', H. *bérta*, *biyérta*, A. *biyērtā*, Nz. *byarta* < **apari-štā*, cf. Av. *apara-* 'posterior', Phl. *aparīk* (**apari* formed on the pattern of Av. *upairi*).

bōž 'harsh (sound)'. — Etym. unknown.

C.

13. *ca* 'what', G. < Av. *či-*. — Corr. *cə* < Av. *čī-*. H., Khl., Sw. etc. *sə*. Cf. Orm. *c^a*.

19. *cō* 'how many', G. < Av. *čvas* (< **čwānts*). As *nt* does not become *n*, *-ne* in *cōnē* 'id.' (Orm. lw. *cōn*) is prob. a superadded particle. — *janē* 'some' < Av. *čina-*, with the common sonorization of initial consonants.

325. *cacēdāl* 'to leak, drop, fall in drops'. G. compares Prs. *šāšīdan* which, however, means 'to make water'. *cašai* 'lungs' = *səžai* cannot be compared, as *c* in this word is only orthographical, due to the dialectal pronunciation of *c* as *s*. — Prob. onomatopoetic. Av. *srask-*, *srascē-* 'to fall in drops' would regularly result in Psht. **šac-*, which through onomatopoetic influence might perhaps have been trans-

formed into *čaič- > *cac-*. But cf. Prs. *čakīdan*. — Note *cāckai* 'a drop', but Waz. *sōskai*.

cōk 'who' < *či + āka-* (in order to avoid the collision with *cə* < *čīt*). B., Shirani *čōk* influenced by the oblique *čā* < Av. *kahyā*, cf. Yaghn. *kāi*, Wkh. *kūi*, Shgh. *čāi*. Regarding *č* < *k-y* v. *čāra*. — With the difference between **či-* and **ka-* cf. e. g. Yasna 43.7: *čiš ahī kahyā ahī?* = Psht. *cōk yē, da čā yē?* 'who art thou, to whom dost thou belong?'

324. *calai* 'a pillar of mud or stones as a mark for land', also 'a pile of stones on the grave of a martyr'. G. compares Bal. *čēdag* 'stone pillar erected to demarkate a road', Darm. considers *calai* to be an old lw. from Skr. *caitya-*. — This may be the case as regards the Bal. and other Ir. words also. — *calai* 'a ring for the finger' is borrr. from Lhd. *chalā*.

14. *calōr* '4', G. < Av. *čadwārō*. — *w* is still retained in Afr. *calwōr*, *calwōr*, B. *calwōr*, Ms. *calwūr*, Waz. *calwōr* etc., but has been lost before *ō* in most dialects. — *cwārlas* '14' may be developed directly from **cār^udas* < Av. *čadrudasa*, not from Av. **čadwarə-dasa*. Cf. *calēr-wišť*, Khl. *salērīšť* < Av. **čadwarə-vīsaiti*.

15. *calwēšť* '40', G. directly < Av. *čadwarasata-*. — Better < **čadwrsata-*. cf. Prs. *čihl* < **čadwřđat-*. — Note Kākari 'čakwēshti', GhA. *čakwēšť*, and also A. *čalōr*. — Oss. (shepherds' dial.) *cuppor*.

camlāstəl, *camləm* 'to lie down', *mlāst* 'lying down'. H. *sámalom*, Khl. *sámlama*, M. *camalom*, but *cámła*, *cámłāstom*, Km. *cámła*, *cəlmāstəlm*, Khair-ul-B. *camlāst*; H., Khl., Ga. *mlāst*, Bn. *mlēst*, M. 1, Z. *lmāst*, B. *almāst*, Ms. *lāmōst*, Km. 1 *nmāst*. — < **hača-nipasta-* (cf. AO. I, 274). *ml*, *lm*, *nm* < **nw* (cf. Orm. *mwastak*) show that intervoc. *p* passed through *β* before becoming *b*. — The difference between *ca-mlī*, *kšē-nī*, and e. g. *rā-waḥi* can be explained on the supposition that these forms are derived respectively from **nipatati*, **nihadati*, but **wādayati*.

326. *cangal* f., 'elbow, the arm from the elbow to the wrist'. Acc. to G. borrr. from Prs. *čang*, *čangal(a)* 'claw, finger'. — Psht. *cang* m. 'flank', *cāng* 'wing' are prob. genuine. *čangāš* 'crab' is a later lw., cf. Prs. *čangār*, Khaw. *šingōx* (Drosh dial. *šingól*) 'scorpion'.

car 'pasture', *carēdal* 'to graze' etc. Prob. genuine, not borrr. from Prs. *čarā*.

18. *cēr* 'similar', G. < Av. *čidra-* 'origin', cf. Prs. *čihra* 'picture'. — In that case we must assume that **iđr* became *ēr* (cf. *spērə*), perhaps also **iyr* > *ēr* (cf. *tērə*). *cēra* (also written *cihra*) 'picture' is certainly borrr. from Prs., where *ihr* is gen. pronounced as *ēr* (cf. e. g. Psht. *mērabān* < Prs. *mīhrbān*); but *cēr* and *bar-cēr* 'clear, manifest' have no Prs. equivalents and seem to be genuine.

17. *cira* 'incision, cut, ribbon, strip', G. compares Skr. *cāra-* 'strip, narrow piece of cloth, rag', cf. Prs. *čir* 'part, portion'. — The Psht. word is borr. from Ind., cf. Hind. *cīr* 'a slit, rent, strip of clothes'.
20. *cōrb* 'fat, stout'. G. compares Prs. *čarb* 'id'. — H. *sur^ab*, f. *sarbā* etc. — Cf. also Sak. *tcārba-*. — Is **čarp-* < **qerp-* connected with Av. *kahrp-* 'corporeal form', Lat. *corpus* etc.?
16. *carman* m., f., 'skin, leather', G. < Av. *čaraman*. — Prob. from the pl., cf. s. v. *laman*. — *carma* f. 'side, margin, extremity' is prob. related to this word ('skin' > 'outside'). But *cēlma* 'id.'?
- cōr* 'crooked, crump'. — Etym. unknown.
- *carmūnai* 'spring', Waz. *carṃūnai*, Pur. *colmūnai* (*r*?), Mando Khel *sarmūnae*. It is difficult to connect this word with Av. *zarmaya-* 'spring', Phl. *zarmayīnak* 'vernal', even though *r* sometimes spontaneously becomes *r* in Psht., and *c* < *s* might be due to the influence of *carēdāl* 'to graze'.
- cāšai* 'spindle' < **čas-tra*, cf. Skr. *cāttra-* (*cat-* 'gamane' Naigh.), Kati etc. *čātr*, Wkh. *cūtr* (borr. from Ind.).
- cōšai* 'spout, tube', v. *cašāl*.
327. *cašāl* 'to drink', acc. to G. borr. from Prs. *čāšīdan* (? = *čašīdan* 'to taste'). — This is semasiologically not prob., and the verb can be genuine. Khl. etc. *skāl*, B. *ckāl*, Afr. *cxāl*, *caxāl*, Bn. *čši* (LSl. *čuši*), Waz. *tšāl* < *cšāl* with *š*, not *ž*, after *c*. The initial group *cš-* is of course unstable. — N. Psht. *caka* 'taste' has been borr. into Orm. K. — *čaš-* in the sense of 'drinking' is found in Soghd. (cf. Tedesco, BSL. XXIII, 115). — Cf. also *cōšai* 'spout of a vessel' etc. < *čāš-θra-*?
- caštan* 'master, husband', with dissimilation *taštan* (so Orm. K.), Khair-ul-B. *tštn*, B. *čextān* (Orm. L. *čēštan*). — Acc. to Prof. Andreas < *Caštana*, name — or title? — of the renowned Kshatrpa. The orig. Ir. form must have been something like **čaršlana-*.
- Waz. *cavda* 'nook under overhanging rocks, cave'. Cf. Orm. K. *čīw*, pl. *čīwī* f. 'a hollow or cave in a precipice', Prs. *čafta* 'curved, bent, a vaulted roof'. — Prob. < **čafti-*, which, if related to Gr. *záμνω* 'to bend' etc., must have been infl. by verbal forms with palatal (cf. e. g. Skr. *hati-*). — Ir. *č* becomes Orm. *c*; but *č* is poss. found before *i*, cf. Orm. K. *cxat* 'fattened', L. *čixāt*, K. *cōm* 'eye', L. *cīm* and *čīm*. Cf. also K. *cān* 'year', L. *čān*. But it is also poss. to derive the Orm. word from **kafti-*, cf. *čīw*, pl. *čīai* f. 'house' < **kati-*.
- cwab* m. 'longing, eagerness, mania, passion' < **čaupā-*, cf. Skr. *kopa-* 'irritation, passion', Lat. *cupio*, poss. also Shgh. *kīvd-* 'to call, demand' < **kufta-*, W. Oss. *kowun* 'to pray'.
- cōwrai* 'provisions for a journey', v. s. v. *šwāl*.
- cwurlai* 'chisel, gimlet', Waz. *cwalai* 'burglar's jemmy'. — Etym. unknown.

caxa, jaxa 'near, with'. Km. *ska*. Cf. Bal. *čaxa*. Darm. LVIII < **as-xwā*.

Not prob., as *xwā* 'side' would retain its *xw*. But the word may contain *hača*.

cxēdal 'to creep'. — Etym. unknown.

Č.

čā obl. of. *cōk*, q. v.

či, če 'that' (conj.). Not identical with Prs. *či* 'what' = Psht. *cə*, nor genuine Psht. < **kahya* (cf. s. v. *cōk*), but prob. bor. from Prs. *či* with change of meaning. Cf. also Par. *če* 'that' (conj.).

čīpa 'noise, outcry'. — Etym. unknown.

čuyai 'blinkard', *čūyai* 'hump-backed'. — Etym. unknown.

Waz. *čōla* 'lane, ward', v. *kəlai*.

čana 'back-wall of a house'. — Etym. unknown.

čanyōl 'betrothed, B. *čēnyōl*, < **kanya-kāta* 'desiring a girl', or 'desired by', cf. Av. **kāta* 'desired', *kainī* etc., 'girl', Prs. *kaniz*, Kurd. *kanī*, *kēmī*, Zaza *kēina*, Oss. *kīnj*, *čm̃j* 'bride'; Par. *kaštē* 'girl' < **kaništā*? — *čanyāla* f. is formed from the m. — Prs. *kanyāl*, *kangāla* 'whore-monger', *kanyāla* 'whore' are prob. also compounded with *kainī*; but with *-yāla* cf. *buz-yāla* etc. (cf. GrIrPh. I, 2, 69). Par. *kenyāla* 'bride, betrothed' is bor. from Prs., cf. *kanyāla* in the sense of 'matrimonial suit'.

(21.) *čār* f. 'work', acc. to G. 'eastern Psht.' = 'western' *kār*. — But Waz. also *čār*. — *kār* is bor. from Prs., *čār* is genuine, cf. Av. *kairya-*, Sak. *kīra-*, Par. *kēr*. Prob. the original form was **kārī*, cf. Skr. *kārī* f. 'action' (Pāṇ. III, 3, 110). *kāryā-* could not lose the final syllable (cf. s. v. *lār*.) Reg. *č-* cf. *čāra*.

22. *čirg* 'cock'. G. compares Prs. *karg*, Av. *kahrkatās-*, Skr. *kṛkavāku-* etc. — *čirg* < **kṛkya-*, cf. Orm. L. *kīrzi*, Minj. *kariyá* 'hen' (Gauth. MSL. XIX, 147 < **kṛgya-*), Shgh. *čuš* m., *čaš* f., but Wkh. *kurk*, Par. *kury*. — Cf. also Gr. *τέρας* 'cock'.

čarta 'where' < **kari-štā*, **kari* is formed on the analogy of *upari* etc., v. *hyarta*.

21. *čāra* 'knife', acc. to G. an 'eastern' form of **kāra*. — All. diall. seem to have *č-*: Waz. *čōra*, M. *čāra*, M. 3 *čāra*, Khl. *čāra*, H. *čāra* 'small knife', *čarā* 'large knife'. — There is no spontaneous transition of *k* > *č* in E. (or N.) Psht., but *k-* becomes *č* before *i*, *y* (also heterosyllabic). *čāra* < **kartyā*, cf. Orm. L. *kālī*, Kurd. *kēr*, Sangl. *kīr*, Wkh. *kōš* (*rt* remains, but **rtī* > *ē*), Sar. *čov* (Bell.), Bal. *kārc* (*č* < *tī*, cf. *granč* 'knot'), Shgh. *kārc* ('steel', bor. on acc. of *k-*), Skr. *kṛtī-kā*, Lhd. *kātī* etc. — This palatalization of *k-* is found in most of the words in *č-* given here. In *kašar* 'younger', and poss. *kašap* 'tortoise', the change of *s* > *š* has exhausted the palatalizing force of the *y*. Cf. also *lyār* = *lār* 'road', *myāšt* 'month'.

In Shgh. (and Sar.) *h*, *g*, *x* become *č*, *š*, *š* before all vowels but *u* (and *ū*, *ō* < *au*). E. g. *čōn* 'deaf', *čuš* 'cock', *čōdām* 'who', *čīd* 'house', *čes-* 'to see', *čān-* 'to dig', *čaš-* 'to draw', *čērij* 'ploughing, field', *ščēnd-* 'to break', *čūšč* 'barley' (Minj. *kāsk*, Prs. *kaškīn* 'barley-bread'), *čār* 'man, husband' (v. s. v. *kōr*), *čūd* 'made'; *ēr* 'stone', *žēndam* 'wheat', *žāw* 'cow', *žā-yaθ* 'cow's dung' (< **gāu-*, but Sar. *γau* 'cow' < **γō* < **gau-*), *ženek* 'woman' (also *ž-*); *šānd-* 'to laugh', *šīrbīj* 'frog', *viēs* 'root', *šāf* 'drivel, slaver' (but *xīf* 'scum' lw.?). But *kūd* 'dog', *kenam* 'I do' (**kryn-* became **kun-* before the palatalization had taken place, but in **kryt-* > *čūd* **r* remained longer, v. s. v. *rištūnai*), *kīvd-* 'to call, demand' (cf. Oss. *kūvin* 'to pray', v. s. v. *cwab*), *kīmb* 'stone' (Skr. *kumba-*?), (*kōr* 'blind', *kār* 'work' are lw.s); *γūnj* 'hair', *γōž* 'ear', *γe-ēid* 'cow-shed' (< **gu-*), *yaθ* 'dung'; *xe* 'self', *xedārj* 'mill', *xār-* 'to eat', *yax* 'sister'.

The palatalization in Shgh. is in its nature quite different from that which takes place in Psht.

M. *češān* 'young he-goat'. — Etym. unknown.

čit 'flat, pressed'. — Etym. unknown.

čāwd m. 'split, crack, fissure', *čāwdol* 'to burst', *čāwul* tr. 'to split, break up'. Cf. Prs. *šikāftan* 'to break, split', Phl. *škaft* (v. Horn, 787). — *č-* < *šk-*.

D.

23. *da* 'genitive prefix', also *də*. Darm. < **hača*, Fr. Müller and G. < Anc. Prs. *tya-* (relative pron.). — But the employment of *da* — *na* for the abl., and the comparison with Orm. *ta* (*tar* before personal pron.) 'id.' render it prob. that *da* is a proclitic, weakened form of *tar* 'from', cf. *j-*, *s-* < **hača* in *jmā* 'my', *stā* 'thy'. Cf. also Minj. *də-wālān* 'behind', *də-tāwašta* 'below' (*də-* does certainly not represent the enclitic Av. *-da*, Gr. *-δε*, as proposed by Gauthiot, MSL. XIX, 146, cf. s. v. *la*). Sonorization of initial *p-*, *t-* is found in several cases in Psht. — If the *izāfat*, which is not known from other E.Ir. dialects (in Par. it is certainly borr. from Prs.), is found in Psht., it must be in the *e* of several dialects (e. g. Afr. *emā* = *jmā*). But *e* is used for the abl. also, e. g. Afr. *e dēw na* 'from the demon', Kh. *e yar na* 'from the mountain', Nz. *e Laymān na*, Waz. *ē (də-) nanna* 'from within', *ē wōrēanē*, *də wō* 'outside'. — Occasionally we find the genitive without any particle, e. g. in Kh. and B., but also Khl. *mālāk kōr ta* 'to the malik's house'.

dā 'this' (adj.), *dai* (subst.), G. < *tya-*. — But this purely Anc. Prs. stem is used as a relative. — *dā* < Av. *ta-*, which is frequently used as a proximate demonstr. pron., while the cases formed from *ha-* are employed only sporadically in this way (v. AirWb. 613

and 1718). — With *dā* cf. Anaraki *dī mer* = *in mard* (Ivanow, JRAS. 1926, 417); *da-ya* 'this', v. *ha-ya*.

dai 'he is', *dī* 'they are'. Cf. s. v. *yam*.

24. *dē*, *dī* 'pron. encl. 2 sg.', G. < Av. *tē*. — Note the employment as dativus ethicus: *haya de rā-ši* = *prēžda či rā-ši* 'let him come'; *warta wu wāya či kitāb de rā-wrī* 'tell him to bring the book'; and, nearly without any reference to the 2 sg.: *haya de kār wu krī* 'he should do the work'. — In Orm. this is carried still further, and *dī*, *da*, with a verb substantive, indicate existence: K. *dī byōk* (L. *da būk*) 'there was', *dī hin* 'they are here', originally 'there was for thee' etc. Grierson (LSI. X, 208 f.) considers *dī* to be used as an enclitic pron. for the 1 pers. also; but this is scarcely the case; *dī hā* does not simply signify 'he is with me', but denotes existence 'with the idea of presence superadded', i. e. with reference to the person spoken to. — As enclitic pron. 2 sg. Orm. has *-(a)t*.

329. *dōe* 'custom', acc. to G. borr. from Prs. *dād* (later loan-words are *dōd*, *dād*). — Poss. *dōe* is genuine, **dād* being dissimilated into **dād* > **dā*, cf. Minj. imperative *dal* 'give' < **daδ* < *daδa*, and Psht. *līd* 'seen' < **δīd* < **δīδ*.

dōhai 'summer', v. s. v. *tōd*.

dālē 'here, hither', Waz. *dēlē*, *dōlē*, *dīlē*, Z. *dēla*. — Prob. the Z. form is the orig., and *-la* represents the ancient adverb. suff., e. g. in Av. *iḍa* 'here'. 'Here' is gen. *dālta*, Afr. *dēlta* etc., Waz. *dēlata*, *dōlata* with affixed *-ta*, v. s. v. *byarta*. — Correspondingly we find *halē* 'here, hither' (Rav., Bell.), but Z. *ēlē* 'thither', Waz. *wōlē*; *haltā* 'there', Waz. *wōlata*, *wōrata*, Khl., H., Km., etc. *alta*, Z. *ēlta*, M. 2 *walta*, Khl. *hapalta*; *hala* 'then', Waz. *wōlē*, H. *hāla*, A.J. *hāla*. Cf. also *hūrē* 'there', *hōr-ta* 'thither' < Av. *avaθra* 'illic'? If *war*² (q. v.) is derived from *avaθra*, we must assume that *avaθra* resulted in **ōr-*, but the proclitic *avāθra* in *war*.

dūna 'bonfire', v. s. v. *tōd*.

328. *dund* 'haze, mist, smoke', acc. to G. borr. from Prs. *dūd* 'smoke'. — Borr. from Lhd. *dhundh* 'haze'.

27. *drē* '3', G. < Av. *θrāyō*. — Afr., Pur. *drēi*, Shirani *dr^ai* (LSI. X, 112). — *dyārlas* '13' < **draylas* < **θrayōdasa*. — *dərbālāi* 'tripod, fireplace' < **dri-*, **θri-pad-*, cf. Sak. *dīd[di]ya* 'third' < **dird-* < **θrit-*. — Does Waz. *drabla* (**drōbla*) 'cake of cow-dung' originally mean 'fireplace, tripod'? Cf. Sar. *dildung* 'a kind of coarse grass, the dry roots of which supply the only fuel of these regions' (Stein, Sandburied Ruins of Khotan, 59) = Wkh. *dildong* 'fireplace' < Prs. *dēgdān*. — *tēr* in *tēr sū* '300' (which I never heard), is prob. borr. from Ind., cf. Lhd. *trē sēe*.

dar 'adverbial pron. 2. pers. sg. and pl.', Afr. etc. *dēr*. Acc. to Darm. (LXXXII) < **taθra-*. — Better < **taθra*, cf. *rā* and *war*. A sema-

siological parallel to *rā* and *dar* is found in Italian *ci* (< *ecce hic*) and *vi* (< *ibi*) used as pronouns for the 1. and 2. pers. pl. Cf. Orm. K. *dal*, L. *dār* (cf. Report, 35).

drabəl 1) 'to shake, press down', 2) to fall in (as a house), break down', *drabaī* 'crash', Waz. *drab(aə)əl* 'to beat, thump', *drabēdəl* 'throb, palpitate'. The Waz. word lends itself to comparison with Skr. *typra-*, *typala-* 'moving, unsteady', Lat. *trepidus*, Slav. *trepali* 'to palpitate'. — But with *drabəl* 1) and 2) cf. Lhd. *daḥaṇ* 'to be pressed down', *diḥaṇ* 'to fall in' (as a grave), *daḥāwan* 'to depress, subdue', Hind. *dabnā* 'to fall, sink', Si. *daḥaṇ*^u 'to press down' etc. Mod. Ind. *dabb-* etc. may be derived from **darb-*, > **drabb-*, which seems to be the source of at least some of the Psht. forms. Cf. also Bal. *drap* 'terrified'.

darēdəl, *wu-drēdəl* 'to stand up, stand erect', *darawul* 'to cause to stay', Waz. *darēdəl*, Khl. *wudrēdəl*, *wüdrēgəm*, and gen., Afr., Ghilz. etc. with *wu-*. Cf. Orm. L. *darōk* 'standing', Par. *dhar-* 'to stay, keep one's self', *dharēw-* 'to guard'. Evidently borrr. from Ind.; but Lhd. *dharan* etc. means 'to put, place, keep'. Only Kshm. *darun* 'to become firm, stand steady' agrees with the Ir. words.

darōy 'lie' is borrr. from Prs. But Afr., Waz. *dərwey*, *darwey* may be genuine < **drway*. (*a* > *ē* frequently in these dialects). Cf. however, *lōba* and *twal*.

daryal 'liar' < **dragaδ-* < **druywata-*, cf. Av. *drəgvant-*?

28. *drūmēdəl* 'to go'. Acc. to G. based on a noun formed from $\sqrt{\text{drā}}$. — Cf. also Skr. *dram-* 'to run'. Or, is it poss. that **aṭi-rām-* (Sak. *trām-* 'to go'), with early contraction of *i*, could result in Psht. *drūm-*?

dründ, f. *drana* 'heavy'. Cf. Waz. *armōnd*, *darmōnd* < *armān*, *darmān*. **drāna-* rhymes with **grāna-*, Prs. *girān*, Soghd, *γr'n*; but assimilation **gründ* > *dründ* is not probable. — Influenced by Av. *θrafnāda-* 'satisfied, full of' (**θranfnāda-* > **drānvd* > *dründ*?)?

26. *drast* 'all, complete', G. < Av. **druwa-asti-*, cf. Prs. *durust*. — Gen. *drəst*, Waz. *drasta*. Prob. borrr. from Prs.

25. *dērs* '30', G. < **drēš(t)* < Av. *θrisata-*. — Better < **θrisat-*. Cf. Sak. *dīrsī*. — Pur. *dērs*, Kākāṛi *dars*. — Oss. (shepherds' dial.) *ārtin*.

daršal f. 'frame of a door', Khl. *dūršāl*. Connected with Lhd. *darsāl* f. 'id', cf. Pash. *duršāī*, Waigeli (Lumsden) *durshāhi*; but the details are uncertain.

drūza 'stubble'. — Etym. unknown.

330. *daṛa* 'a split, crack, wood split for firewood', acc. to G. either < **han-darata-*, or borrr. from Prs. *darra*. — In the latter case *r* remains unexplained.

dārəl 'to bite'. Horn (562) compares Prs. *darrīdan* 'to lacerate'. — But *d-* would be irregular, and the forms *dahṛəl*, *dharəl* show that the

word is borr. from Ind., cf. Lhd. *ḡḡārhan* etc. — Dissim. of cerebrals as in *gidar* 'jackal' < Ind. *gidār*.

29. *dwa*, f. *dwē* '2', G. < Av. *dva-*. — Shirani *dba* (LSI. X, 112), gen. *dwā*, *du^wā* (with secondary *u*). — **duwā* > **duwā* became **ḡwā* when **dwitya-* 'second' had started changing towards **βiḡ*, and **dwar-* 'door' had become *war*. This secondary group **ḡw* did not become **lw-*, but was differentiated into *dw-*. If, at the time when *ḡ* became *l*, *duwā* had still been pronounced, the result would have been Psht. **lwa* (cf. Minj. *l^w*), and if, on the other hand, *duw-* had coalesced with ancient *dw-*, we should have got **wa*. — *dwi-* prob. in the first instance became *ḡi-*, and further *ḡi-* in Sak. (*ḡita-* 'second'), but *b-* in Psht. — In Av. also the opposition between *bitya-*, *daibitya-*, *bi-*, *ḡbiš-*, *daibiš-* etc. and *dva-*, *dwar-*, *dvaēšah-* etc. is due neither to imperfect notation, nor to mixing of dialects, nor to the number of syllables (Meillet, JA. 1920, 197), but to the character of the following vowel. The Av. orthography is of course not consistent on this point; but the main principle seems to be clear. — The development in Psht. may tentatively be illustrated thus:

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|----------------|---|-------------------|---|----------------|---|-------------------------|
| * <i>dwi-</i> | > | * <i>ḡi-</i> | > | * <i>dbi-</i> (?) | > | * <i>bi-</i> | > | <i>baḡ</i> 'second' |
| * <i>dwa-</i> | > | * <i>ḡḡa-</i> | | | > | * <i>ḡa-</i> | > | <i>war</i> 'door' |
| * <i>ba-</i> | > | * <i>ḡa-</i> | | | > | * <i>ḡa-</i> | > | <i>wand</i> 'dyke' |
| * <i>wa-</i> | > | * <i>wa-</i> | | | > | * <i>wa-</i> | > | <i>wana</i> 'tree' |
| * <i>duwa-</i> | > | * <i>ḡwa-</i> | | | > | * <i>dwa-</i> | > | <i>dwa</i> 'two' |
| * <i>aḡ-wa</i> | > | * <i>aḡ-wa</i> | | | > | * <i>al-wa</i> | > | <i>cal(w)ḡr</i> 'four' |
| * <i>da-</i> | > | * <i>ḡa-</i> | | | > | * <i>la-</i> | > | <i>las</i> 'ten' |
| * <i>dau-</i> | > | * <i>ḡau-</i> | | | > | * <i>lḡ-</i> | > | <i>lwaḡal</i> 'to milk' |

dwalas, *dwālas* '12' is a modern compound, just as *yaulas*; but *d(w)ḡlas* is derived directly from *dvādasa-*.

dōzax 'hell' is a modern lw. from Prs. But *dōḡax*, *dōyaḡ* (in Fawā'id uš- Šari'ah) is older (Hübschmann, ad 581). — With *dōyaḡ* cf. the development of Shgh. *ḡḡynī* > *xḡnī*.

G.

30. *gabīna* 'honey', G. < **ngabīna* = Prs. *angubīn*. — H., M. *gabīnə*, Ga. *gabīn*, B. *agbēnə*; Khl. *gabīna* 'hive'. Psht. *b* points to *p*, cf. Av. *paēnaēna-* 'consisting of honey', Phl. *angupēn*, Orm. *pīn* 'honey', Prs. *Pinavand* (?) 'n. of village' (38° 8'—52° 4'). — But Bal. *bēnay* 'honey', 'bee', Pash. lw. *b^wēn* 'honey'.

Gōmal n. of a river, Skr. *Gomatī*. Borr. before intervoc. *t* was elided in Ind. and became *l* in Psht.

33. *gōral* 'to see', G. < Si. *gōran^w* 'to research for', Darm. < **ni-kar-*, cf. Prs. *nigirīdan* 'to look at'. — The Si. word does not suit in

its meaning (*gōrəl* = 'to look at'), and *ni-kar-* could not result in *gōr-*. But cf. Prs. *angārdan*, W. Oss. *anālun* 'to believe, suppose', Psht. lw. *angērəl* 'to think, imagine', Arm. lw. *angarem* 'to consider' (Horn 123).

grut m. 'space between thumb and first finger', B. *gurel*, Waz. *gurat*. < **anguri-šta-*, cf. Oss. *anulje* 'finger'. — Waz. *gurnat* m. 'blow with closed hands (thumb leading)' < **anguri-mušti-*? — *mangul* f. 'the five fingers, the hand including the five fingers' < **ham-anguli-*? In that case **anguli-* must be an old Ind. lw. on account of the *l*. But also Mazand. *engel*, Wkh. *yāngl* 'finger' etc.

31. *grēwa*, *grawa* 'collar bone, collar'. G. compares Prs. *girē*, Av., Skr. *grīvā-*. — *grēwa*, Waz. *grēvyē* < **graiw-*, just as *girē*. Cf. Skr. *graiwa-* 'necklace'.

331. *gar-ang* 'abyss, gulf, cavity'. G. compares Av. *garāda-* 'cave', but objects to Psht. *g-*. — Dames compares Bal. *gar* 'precipice, sudden descent, chasm'. — Waz. *garang* means 'impassable place in the bed of a ravine'. Prob. borr. from Ind., cf. Panj. *garhā* 'pit, cavern, any deep place, chasm, abyss', Lhd. *garḱ* 'ravine formed by water'.

32. *gūta* 'finger, toe', G. < Av. *angušta-*. — Afr. *gwata*, B. *gwata* etc. with secondary *w* after *g*. Note Waz. *guta*, but *gutyē* (Afr. *gwūtīē*) 'ring' < **anguštyā-*. — Makrani Bal. *gutā* (LSI. X, 381) lw.? But also Bal. *it* 'brick', *phut* 'back' with *t* < *št*.

gwāš m. 'peace, negotiation, settlement', Waz. *gwōš*, < **hangauštra-*? *gawasn* 'elk'. Borr. from Prs. *gawasn* < Av. *gavasna-* 'n. of an animal', E. Oss. *qvaen* 'stag', Soghd. *γwen*.

gaš 'hybrid, piebald', v. *āyašal*.

Г.

47. *γō* 'copulation', *γōwul*, *γāyam* 'to copulate'. G. compares Prs. *gādan*. — Also Soghd. *āyāy-*, Par. *gēh-*. With **gāy-*, cf. Gr. *βιπέω*, Indo-Eur. *√g^weyā-*, Skr. perf. *jī-gāya* from *jyā-* 'to overpower', Kati *šīē-* 'coire'.

yuckai 'bull, bullock'. In Afr. said to denote also 'calf'. Prob. borr. from Orm. K. *γwac*, L. *γuskak* 'calf', Par. *γasō* 'calf' < **watsa-*. Note Orm. preservation of *ts* as *c*.

35. *γal* 'thief', G. < Av. *gada-*. — Corr. *γal*, pl. *γlā*, Khl. pl. obl. *γlō* and *γlūnō*, Afr. also pl. *γlūna*, H. *γalāgar*, Orm. L. lw. *γlā*. — It is poss. that forms like *γlō* represent not only a genitive in *-ām*, but also a case in *-b-* (*-ō* < **-aw*) like the obl. pl. in Wkh., Minj., Yd. and Sak. — Cf. Wkh. *γnō* 'thief', Soghd. *γō-* 'to steal'. — H. Vogt compares Gr. *χαρδαίω*, Lith. *gōdas* 'greed' etc., poss. also Old Irish *gataim* 'I take away, steal' (cf. Walde s. v. *prehendo*).

44. *γul* 'excrement', G. < Av. *gūθa-*. — Also Waz. *γul*. — Cf. Shgh. *γaθ*, Yaghn. *γūt* etc.

34. *-yalai* 'gone', *rā-yalai* 'come', *rā-γa* 'he came', G. < **gata-ka-*, **gata-*. Cf. e. g. Par. *āyēm* 'I came', Orm. K. *ayōk* 'to adjoin, reach', Minj. *ayai* etc.

yalai 'silent, hidden'. — Derived from *yal*?

42. *γālai* 'place', G. < Av. *gātu-*. — *ā* becomes *ō* in nouns in *-ai* (*stōrai*, *ōsai*, *kūmai*), and the regular outcome of **gātu-ka-* is *γōlai* 'court-yard'. Cf. also *dar-γōl* 'gap in the bank of a water-course' < **antar-g^o*, *γōl* 'corps, gang, flock' (?). — *-γālai* is the compound form, cf. *ōr-γālai* 'fireplace', *sō-γālai* 'a hare's burrow'. — Is Prs. *γāl* 'latibulum ferae ut vulpis' an E. Ir. dialect form?

43. *γēlē* f. pl. 'flocks', G. < Av. *gaēθā-* 'possessions'. — Waz. *γγēla*. — Cf. Bal. *γēdiya* 'people'.

γulēdāl 'to be deceived', *γulat* 'cheating'. — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Skr. *gudh-* 'to play?'

γlawza 'honey-bee'. — Etym. unknown. — < **gu-dabzā-*, Skr. *dabh-* 'to hurt'?

γamai, Waz. *γalmai* 'the stone of a ring on which the device or name is cut, gem'. — The similarity with Lat. *gemma* is striking; but the word is not found in Prs., and it is difficult to imagine how the Lat. word should have reached Psht. Shina-Kohistani *gāmāi* f. 'stone in a ring' is borrr. from Psht.

γumba 'tumor, swelling'. Cf. Prs. *gumbad*, *gumbaδ* 'dome' etc. borrr. in Lhd. *gōmbaṭ* etc. 'bullock's hump'. — Cf. Lit. *gūmbas* 'tumor, swelling, clod', Old Slav. *gōba* 'mushroom', Serb *gūba* 'eruption, rash' (*g* < **u* + *n*?, Meillet, *Le Slave Commun*, 58).

γana m. 'thorny branch, bramble'. — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Skr. *ghana-* 'a compact mass, a club' etc., also 'a kind of creeper'.

46. *γūna* 'hair (of the body), pore, colour (of the skin)', G. < Av. *gaona-* 'hair, colour of hair'. — Orig. 'cow's hair'? — Cf. Par. *γūnō* 'hair' etc. — *zaryūn* 'green' > Orm. *razyūn*, cf. Sak. *ysaragūna-*, 'of golden hue', Prs. *zaryūn*, Soghd. *zaryōnč* 'greens'.

γūnde 'alike, similar', Orm. K. *γōndak*, remind of Khow. *γōn* 'like, just as' (borrr. from Ir., cf. Soghd. *γōn* 'manner, kind', Prs. *čūn* 'as' < *či-gūn*); but it is difficult to account for the *nd*. Cf. however *drūnd*. — *γūndai* 'a bag of goats' hair', cf. Sar. *γaun* 'coarse sack', but also Lhd. *gūdā* 'bag'. Skr. *gōṇī* 'bag of cow's fell', Pash. *gōni* 'camel-bag' is borrr. into Waz. *gōnai*, *gīnai* 'hempen sack'. (Cf. Charpentier, *MO.* 18,33).

45. *γund-*, v. *āyustāl*.

γandal f. 'bud, sprout (esp. of the mustard plant)'. Borrr. from Panj., Lhd. *gandal* 'id'. Note Psht. *γ-*.

36. *γandal* 'to dislike', G. compares Anc. Prs. *gasta-* 'bad, hateful', Bal. *gandag* 'bad'. — Not to be separated from Prs. *gand* 'stench' etc. Cf. also. Chr. Soghd. *γanṭāq* 'bad'. — Trinkler (Quer durch Afghanistan, p. 154) mentions the village *Ghandak* n. of Bamian, in a region rich in sulphurous, reeking coal-beds. The *gh-* (= *γ-*) points to an E. Ir. dialect formerly spoken here. — Prs. *γunda* 'stink' is prob. a dial. form, and Orm. *γanj* 'bad' must be borrr. (cf. s. v. *āyustəl*).
332. *γanəm* 'wheat', G. compares Prs. *gandum*, etc. — As *nd*, *nt* become Psht. *nd*, it must be an old lw., cf. Orm., Par. *ganum*. — Bal. *gandīm* < **gandūma-*, Yd. *γadum* < **ganduma-*, but Av. *gantuma-*, Soghd., Yaghn. *γantum*. — Is Brahui *xolum* < **γolum* (*γ* > *x*, Bray, § 18) borrr. from some Ir. dial., cf. Skr. *godhūma*?
- γūṇḍ* 'round, globular', *γūṇḍa* 'a round piece of leaven, a large round stone', *γūṇḍarai* 'tumor, bump'. Cf. Prs. *gunda* 'ball of leaven', *gund* 'testicles', Arm. lw. *gund* 'ball', *gudak* 'ball, lump', Av. *gundā-* 'ball of dough'. The specialized sense: 'ball of leaven' and the *γ* prove the connexion with the other Ir. words in spite of Psht. *ṇḍ*. Cf. *sarbānde*, *sarbūṇḍe*, *sarwāṇḍe* 'rope for fastening yoke to plough', *lawand*, *lawand* 'adventurer' < Prs. *lawand* with *ṇḍ* under Ind. influence. — Cf. Goth. *gunds* 'tumor' (Trautmann, ZfdtWtf. 7, 268). But Kati *guṇu* 'ball'?
- γana* 'spider', B. *γani* 'large spider', M. *γaniyē*. — Etym. unknown.
334. *γēṇ*, *γīṇ* 'membrum virile', G. = Prs. *kēr*? — H. *γēṇ*, M., Khl. *γīṇ*, Waz. *γūn*, Orm. L. lw. *γēṇḍ*. — < **gr̥śna-*, cf. Skr. *ghṛ̥ṣ-* 'to rub'. — But Shgh. *γarīn* 'scrotum' < **grain-*.
37. *γar* m., pl. *γrūna* 'mountain', G. < Av. *gairi-* — Orm. K. *grī*, L. *giri* 'mountain', but Par. *gir* 'stone', and thus most E. Ir. dial. *γara* 'podex'. — *γər* m. 'fart'. — Cf. Skr. *ghrā-* 'to smell', poss. Lat. *suffrāgines* etc. (v. Walde s. v. *brāca*)?
38. *γarai* 'windpipe, throat', G. < Av. *garah-*, Skr. *gala-*. — B. *γarānda* 'Adam's apple'. Cf. s. v. *γāra*.
γārai 'glutton', v. *nyardəl*.
γər m. 'leap, jump'. — Etym. unknown.
γur m. 'goiture'. — Etym. unknown.
39. *γarēdəl* 'to chatter', G. < Skr. *gṛ-* 'to call out'. — Cf. *γarā* 'thundering', *bayāra* 'scream' < **upa-g°*. — Orm. lw. *γir^{ye}k* 'to roar' (Grierson). Cf. *žarəl* and Par. *jar-* 'to say'.
41. *γarma*, *γārmə* 'noon, heat', G. < Av. *garəma-*. — In some dial. *γarma* means 'sun', and *nwar* is rarely used, e. g. Ms. *γurmā*, B. 1 *γarmə*, M. 2 *γārmā*. — Cf. also, with *γ*, Prs. (dial.) *γarm* 'anger'.
γar-nīkə 'great-grandfather', Khl. *γur-*, B. *γwar*, Waz. *γwar-* < Av. *gouru-*, Skr. *guru-*. Cf. Waig. *guyūwā* 'grandfather', Kalash. 'shah

girok, 'king', Parsi *gar-šāh* (Tomaschek, Centr.as. St. 759). H. *wur-nikā* < **fra-*, as Lat. *proavus*. — *para* m. and f. 'proud, haughty' may also be connected with *gouru*.

yarai 'calf of the leg, coarse bread', *yarāi* 'throat', v. s. v. *yaral*.

46. *yaral*, *yaštāl* 'to twist, spin' etc., G. < **garth-* = Skr. *grath-*. — Cf. *yarēdal* 'to swerve, deviate', caus. *yarawul*, Afr. *yārawul* 'to throw', Waz. *yarēdal* 'to get out of the way', *yāral* 'to roll up', *yaral* 'to spin', *ryaštāl* 'to roll down', *nyaštāl* 'to wrap up'. — From **yard-* also Orm. *gal'ēk* 'to twist, spin, roll up' (*gist'ēk* 'to turn' < Prs. *gašt-*), Prs. *giriḥ* 'a knot' (dialectic *γilē*). — But in Prs. *gāštan*, *gardīdan* 'to turn' (Phl. *varṭitan*, *garṭitan*) two roots, **wart-* and **gart-*, have coalesced. This is proved by dialect forms (v. GrIrPh. I, 1, 269) such as Auromani *g'āl-*, Keshe *gel-* 'to turn'; Gilaki *gil*, Kurd *gil*, *gēl*, Prs. *gird* 'around', Prs. (dial. forms) *gāl*, *γāl* 'circumversio', *yarda* 'wheel'. Ishk. *gāl* 'around' (v. Barth., miranMund. VI, 29) must be an early lw. on account of the *g-*; but Zeb. *yešt* 'returned' (LSI. X, 493) is genuine.

As Prs. *rd* can only represent *rt*, while Psht. *r* can be derived from either *rt* or *rṭ*, it is poss. that e. g. Psht. *yarēdal* contains this root **gart-* 'to turn'; but the phonetical coalescence of the two roots has resulted in a semasiological one.

If *yāra*, Waz. *ywōra* 'neck' (also 'bank of a river'), cf. Prs. *gardan*, Mazand. *gal* 'neck', belong to this Ir. root **gart-*, Skr. *ghāṭā-* 'nape of the neck' shows that the original initial was *gh-*. Cf. also Beng. *ghār* 'hinder part of the neck', Hind. *ghāṭī* 'throat, larynx', Guj. *ghāṭu*, *ghāṭī* 'id.', Lhd. *ghaṇḍī* 'Adam's apple' (?), Si. *nirghaṭu* 'wind-pipe, throat' (?), Ashk. *gārūk* 'throat', Katī *gārək*, Pras. *gax*. — But Waigeli Keg. *kirik* 'neck', Waig. Zhönjegal *kakerik* 'throat'. Some of these words prob. belong to the group of Av. *gar-*, Oss. *gur*, Skr. *gala-*, Khow. *gol*, Nawar Zutt *gurgi* (?). Bal. *guṭh* 'neck, throat' also seems to be of Ind. origin.

I never heard Psht. *yarai* 'throat' (q. v.), but *yarāi*, H. *yarāl* f., Khl. *yārē* m. 'Adam's apple', Ga. *yārāi* f. 'throat', which may also belong to **gart-*. Cf. also Waz. etc. *yarwandai* 'collar for a dog'.

Prs. *gardan* cannot be compared with Soghd. *γrδ'k* 'neck', which has ancient *rd* (but v. Meillet, BSL. 23, 100). But Prs. *galū* 'throat' may contain an ancient **rd* or **r/l*. Also Psht. *yarāi*, Ishk. *γāl* 'throat' (*γol* 'collar', Wkh. *yaray*) may have **rd* (or **rt*). On the other hand *γāl* reminds of Sangl. *yār*, Yd. *yōrdoyoh* 'id'. But in Ishk. and Zeb., and consequently in Sangl. also, **rt* becomes *l*¹,

¹ Barth. (miranMund. VI, 29) considers that **rt* > *l* has passed through *š*, which also becomes *l* in Ishk. (not in Sangl., cf. *yovar* 'ear', Ishk. *γōl*). From phonetical reasons it is more prob. that the intermediate stage was *r*.

and in Yd. we find $r < *rt$, and $l < *rd$. — Gauthiot (MSL. 19, 147) unconvincingly compares Yd. *γōrdoyoh* with Minj. *γarwā* 'neck' $<$ Av. *grīvā*. — Prob. in many cases words of the types **gar*-, **gard*-, and **gart*- have coalesced and influenced each other, so that it is now impossible in all cases to unravel the original forms of the words found in modern Ir. dialects.

From **gart*- also *γarai* 'coarse bread', Prs. *girda* 'round bread' (Hübschm., ad 901), Ishk. etc. *gāla*, Shgh. *gārda* (both lw.s). The Kohistani words, Chilis *gōli*, Bashkarik *gyūl*, Torwali *gīl* can also be of Ir. origin.

It is doubtful whether Psht. *γarai* 'calf of the leg' (M. *narai* *γarai* 'ankle'), Waz. *γarai* 'upper part of the arm' belong to the same root, (orig. 'globe, ball'?). Cf. Bal. *γurday* 'calf of the leg', and as lw.s Psht. *gardai lēcai* 'thigh, upper part of the arm', Waz. *gārdai l°*.

γāra 'neck', v. *γarəl*.

336. *γrambəl*, *γurumbəl* 'to roar, peal, thunder'. Acc. to G. borr. from Prs. *γurumbādan*.

γarand 'loose, lax'. — Prob. partic. of *γarēdal* 'to swerve' etc. v. s. v. *γarəl*.

γarwandai 'collar', v. s. v. *γarəl*.

γāšō m. 'curry comb for horses'. — $< *gaisawa$ -, cf. Av. *gaēsa*- 'curl' etc.? *γāšai* 'arrow', Waz. *γēšai* $< *gaiša$ -, cf. Lat. ($<$ Gall.) *gaesum* 'iron javelin', Old Norw. *geirr* 'javelin', etc. — Gen. these words are compared with Skr. *heti*- 'javelin' (v. s. v. *zēlai*), *heṣas*- 'javelin' (not '*heṣa-h*', Walde), *hi*- 'to send forth, cast, shoot'. *heṣas*- is a word of very uncertain meaning. — *hi*- is gen. derived from *ghi*-, but cf. perf. *jighāya*, desider. *jighīṣati*, intens. *jaghīyate*. It is very doubtful, whether Av. *zāēna*- 'arms' (not only 'missiles'), *zāya*- 'implement' are connected with *hi*-. If this root has orig. palatal, I think it is better to compare *gaesum* etc. with the exactly corresponding *γāšai*. Regarding **aiš* cf. Geiger § 6, 3, and s. v. *maš*.

48. *γōšāk*, *γōšōe* 'dung of cows'. G. compares Skr. *śakṛt*-, Prs. *sargm*, Bal. *sayan* (to which may be added Wkh. *sigin*, Orm. **skan*, Par. *sayōn*). — Waz. *γušāya* pl., H. *γušan* 'fresh cow's dung', *γušōka* 'cow's dung used as fuel'. Cf. Prs. dial. *γōšā(i)*, *γōšād*, *γūš*. — But Psht. *š* cannot, except when palatalized, represent Ir. *s*, nor can the Psht. final be derived from *-kr*-, *-kn*- etc. Prob. *-šāk* etc. belongs to the root **šā(y)*-, found in Av. *fra-šāimna*- 'stooling', *šāman*- 'faeces' (with *š < čy*?).

333. *γāš* 'tooth'. G. compares Wkh. *γaš* 'mouth', Prs. *gāz* 'thongs, teeth' (v. s. v. *āyzai*). — The first comparison may be corr. — *γāš*, and Orm. K. *gas*, L. *gišī* pl., $< *gastra$ - $<$ Av. *gah*-, Skr. *ghas*- 'to devour, eat', cf. Av. *vāstra*- 'mouth', Skr. *daṁṣṭra*- 'tooth, fang'. —

Many old words denoting parts of the body, such as lip, mouth, tooth, nose, eye have been replaced in Psht. by new, more expressive terms.

γōšt 'millet', Orm. K. lw. *γwašt*, v. s. v. *āyašəl*.

γōštəl, *γwāram* 'to wish', Lor. *γwōštəl*, AJ. *γuštəl*, Waz. *γwuštəl*. —

Etym. unknown. Connexion with Skr. *gr̥dh-* 'to desire', not prob., **γār-* > *γwār-* might be poss., but *γōšt* scarcely < **gr̥st-*.

γaw 'noise, brawl'. — Poss. genuine, cf. Av. *gav-* 'shouting', not borr. from Prs. *γau*, *γēw* 'clamour, noise'.

50. *γwā* 'cow', G. < Av. *gav-*. — H. *γwā* f., pl. *γwāl*; *γwai* m., pl. *γwayān*, B. *γwā*, *γwayānē*; *γwayō*, *γwayān*, Ga. *γwā*, *γwāgānē*; *γwāyō*, *γwāyān*; M. 1 *γā*, *γāyānē*; *γwāyāi*, *γāyī*, Km. *γwā*, *γwā*; ?, *γwāyān*, Khl. *γwā*, *γwā*; *γwē*, ?. — The weak stem is found in *γu-mašā* 'mosquito', *γu-lānja* 'udder', *γu-šāya* 'dung' (cf. Ishk. *γu-dārga* 'id.'), *γu-ǰal* 'cow-pen', H. *γwoǰal* (v. s. v. *kəlai*). — In *γo-bal* 'threshing' < **gau-pad-* (Darm., CXLV) *γō* < **gā*.

γwara 'chosen, selected'. — Connexion with Prs. *gōhar* 'gem, essence' etc. not prob.

γwar 'fat', *γwarī* 'clarified butter, ghee', Afr. *γarī*, B. *γurī*, Waz. *γōrī*. Darm. compares Skr. *ghṛta-* 'clarified butter'. Uncertain on acc. of the *w*.

γwarēdal 'to open, spread, germinate'. — Etym. unknown.

338. *γwaša* 'meat'. Acc. to G. genuine = Prs. *gōšt*. — *š* cannot be derived from **št*. Either an ancient lw., cf. Minj., Par., Tajiki *γūš*, or < **gauštra-*. Orm. *gāk*^a also is related to, but not identical with *gōšt*.

49. *γwaž* 'ear', G. < Av. *gaoša-*. — Afr. etc. *γwēg*, Kh., Waz. etc. *γwēš*. — Cf. *dar(γ)waž* 'marks in the ears of cattle', *barywažai* (also *baryōtai*) 'earring', *γwaž(ai)* 'horn of a bow', Waz. *γēžai* 'exterior corner' (*gōša* 'corner' is Prs. lw.). — Kandahari *γwaž* 'noise' (LSL. X, 107) is suspect, prob. we must read *γaž*. But acc. to Justi we still have Ir. **gauša-* in the sense of 'noise' in the name *Παθάγωσος* in an inscr. from Olbia.

337. *γyara* 'wild ass'. Acc. to Darm. < Skr. *gāurā-*, cf. Prs. *gōr* 'wild ass'. — Gen. *au* becomes *ē* through 'i-Umlaut'; but perhaps *āu* results in *ya*, *γyara* < **gaurī- + ā*? A derivation from **garyā-* 'mountain-(ass)' is not prob.

γōz m. 'fat of the kidneys'. — Etym. unknown.

γazēdal 'to lie down, stretch out'. — Etym. unknown.

335. *γēš* f. 'embrace', *γūzai* 'embrace, bosom'. — G. compares Prs. *āyōš* 'id'. — This is poss., if we derive *γēš*, Afr. *γeyēg*, Waz. *γyeš*, < **gauši-*. If *γūzai* is related to this word, the root must be Av. *gaos-* 'to hide, cover' (cf. Skr. *upa-guh-* 'to embrace'), and **š* be derived from *z + s*.

H.

55. *hā*, *hōya* 'egg', G. compares Prs. *xāya* etc. — H, Khl. *agaī*, Afr. *hā*, B. *wōya*, Waz. *yōwya*, with preservation of *-wy-*, < **āwyā-* (v. AO. I, 265). — *hagaī* is formed from *hā* < **āyā-*. — Cf. Sak. loc. *āhya*, Par. *ēx*, Orm. K *hanwalk*, Kurd. *hilka*, Auromani *hēlā*, Ishk. *akik* etc.
51. *ha-ya* 'he', etc., 'that' (not 'this' as stated by G.), G. < Av. *ha* + **ya* (encl. part.) = Gr. *ye*. — But cf. also Skr. *gha*, e. g. RV. *sá ghā* 'he indeed'. — Khair-ul-B. *hyγ(h)*: **hēya* and *hwy*: **hāwī*, cf. Par. *hawī* 'this', prob. from the stem **hau-*. — Note e. g. Z. *aya*, but *eye*, *oyo*.
53. **hēl* 'ford, dam' (*Hēlmand*), G. < Av. *Haētu-mant-*. — The word is not used in Psht. now. — **haitu-* is the E. Ir. word, cf. Par. *hī*, Oss. *xēd*, Sar. *yeid* 'bridge'; **pṛtu-*, Prs. *pul* 'bridge' is found only in Shgh. *pūd*, Sar. *paug* 'ford', poss. in Oss, *furd* 'sea' (cf. Old Norw. *fjōrðr*).
- hēlai*, *hīlai* 'duck', H., Khl. *ilāi*, B. *ēlāi*, Waz. *ēlai*. — Borr. from Ind, cf. Skr. *hilla-* 'a kind of aquatic bird', Ashk. *salāi* 'duck', Prasun *ēlai*. Is Minj. *yelke* 'id.' borr. from Ind.?
- halta* 'there', v. s. v. *dolē*.
339. *hum-* 'together with', G. compares Av. *ham-*. — *hum*, *-am*, *-m* 'also'. Prob. borr. from Prs. *ham-* and *ham* 'also' < Av. *hama-*, *hamō-*, *hēr* 'forgotten, unremembered', Khl. *hēr*, H., Z., Pur. I, *yēr*, K. *ēr*, B. *wēr*, M. *wyēr*, Waz. *vyār* (*wyāra* 'fear'; but Waz. *v-* and *w-* seem to have no separate etymological value). — < **a-wairya-*, cf. Zaza *vīrā*, Kurd. (Lolo) *bīr* 'forgotten', Prs. *wēr* 'fool'. Av. **vīra-* 'intelligence' (*h-vīra-* 'intelligent'), Prs. *wīr*, *bīr* 'mind, recollection', Gabr. *vīr dārtmūn* 'to remember', *vīr šudmūn* 'to forget'.
- hūrē* 'there', v. s. v. *dolē*.
52. *hask* 'tall, lofty; above', G. < Av. *uskāt* 'above'. — M. I *aska ša!* = *pōrta ša!* 'rise!', Km. *ā(sk) šā!* 'rise you!', *aska šwala* 'she rose'. — (*h*)*ask* < **sk* < **uska-* (cf. Soghd. **sk*, **sk^a*, Gauth., 52), not from the abl. *uskāt*. Cf. *Ask* 'n. of a village near Demavend'. — *učāt* 'high', Z. *wičāt*, might be derived from **usča-šta-*, cf. Av. *usča-* 'above', Wkh. *uč* 'high, above'; but cf. Ind. forms like Lhd. *uccā* 'high, lofty', (no forms with *-t* seem to exist in Ind.). The *u-* also points to borrowing. — When **dīga-* 'long' acquired the meaning of 'late' (v. *lārya*), **brz-* replaced it in the meaning of 'long' (v. *ūšd*), and was itself in its turn replaced by **uska-*.

J.

58. *j-*, *c-*, *s-* 'of', G. < Av. *hača*. — *jmā* 'my', *jmūž* 'our', *stā* (I never heard *štā*), 'thy', *stāsu* 'your', *cka*, *jaka* 'therefore' (cf. *laka*), *jabla* 'together' (v. *bał*), Khair-ul-B. *jan-ē* 'from it' (cf. Soghd. *čan* 'from'). —

- jma* etc. is used in N. Psht., e. g. H., Khl., Durr K., Nz. etc., *e mā* etc. in most Ghilzai dialects, in B., partly in Afr. and Kh., *da mā* in Afr., Kh. etc., *mā* alone in B. Vulgar orthog. *zoh mā!* — Cf. Kabuli Pers. *az mā* 'my', Minj. *že men* etc. — With *jaka*, *eka* 'therefore', *jaka če* 'because', cf. Minj. *skau-ki* < **hača-ka*-. Orig. *jaka če* meant: 'On account of what? Because . . .'. — V. *camlāstəl*.
- jabəl* 'to pound, bruise', Khl. *zabān* 'bruised'. — Etym. unknown.
- jaban*, pl. *jabən* 'ill-bred, brutish; a clown, fool'. — Etym. unknown.
- jbēšəl*, *zbēšəl* 'to suck, imbibe, inhale, draw out', Khl. *zbēxəl* 'to squeeze out'. — Etym. unknown. Orm. lw. *zbuš^xēk*.
- jaka* 'therefore', v. *j*-.
jal 'once, at one time'. — Khl. *yau zal*, M. 3 *yau zālē*. — Etym. unknown.
- jəl* 'ignorant'. — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Skr. *a-cetas-* 'imprudent' etc.?
- jam* 'I go', v. s. v. *šwəl*.
- janē* 'some'. — V. s. v. *cō*.
- jarēdəl* 'to hang, swing', *jwarand* 'hanging'. Etym. unknown.

J.

(v. also Ž).

60. *jinaī*, *jan*, *jəl* 'young girl', G. < Av. *jaini-* 'woman'. — Rav. *jəl* 'virgin', *jinaī* 'girl not yet arrived at puberty', *jinakaī*, *jūna(ka)ī* 'young girl', H. *jināī*, *jinekāī*, Khl. *jināī*, *jinakāī*, *jil*, Y. *jināī*, Km. *žinā*, Pur. 1 *jilāī*, Waz. *jilkai*, Tārīx-i-Murassā' *jil*, pl. *jwñh*. Cf. also *njal* 'a young woman, damsel', Khl. *injəl* 'a beautiful girl', Nz. *injəlāī*, and pl. *anjūna*? — It is remarkable that in this word we find *j* in nearly all dialects, contrary to the general rule, a circumstance which renders the direct derivation from *jaini-* doubtful. Poss. **žən* < *jaini-* has been influenced by *žen* < **čən* < *kainī*-. — The forms with *l* I cannot explain, nor *anjūna* (but cf. Anaraki, *enju*, *inju* 'wife, woman', Ivanow, JRAS. 1926, 422, Natanzi *ēnjū* 'wife', Soghd. *inč* 'woman').

jandara v. s. v. *žaranda*.

- jār* (in *jār-watəl* 'to return', *jar-yastəl* 'to bring back') 'again, back'. — Etym. unknown. — < **čār* < **škār*? Cf. Tokh. *škār* 'back' (subst.), *škāra* 'back' (adv.)?

K.

62. *kab* m., 'fish'. G. compares Yd. *k'āp* 'fish', Oss. *k'āf* 'salted fish'. — Pl. gen. *kabān*, but Kh-ul-B. *kabūna*, obl. *kabō*. M. sg. *kabə*. — Cf. also Minj. *kāp*, Wkh. *kāp*, Soghd. *kap*, Sak. *kava*-. — Psht. '*kāp*' (Gauthiot, MSL. XIX, 147) does not exist; but Minj. *kāp* is remarkable on account of the unexpected *p*. — Further etym. unknown.

The similarity with some Caucas. words is prob. accidental: Arch. *xabxi*, Lak. *xxhaba*, Var. *xavš*, Aku. *kavš* (Erckert). — V. also Charp. MO. 18,1 sqq.

kablai 'fawn'. — Etym. unknown.

kāy 'cunning, clever, acute'. — Etym. unknown.

63. *kala* 'once, sometime, ever', G. < Av. *kaða*. — *hēc kala (na)* 'never', cf. Minj. *əč kələ*, Yd. *hēc kulāh na* 'never', Minj. *kələ* 'once'. (Gauth., MSL. XIX, 146).
341. *kəlai* 'village', Darm. < Av. *kata* 'house', but acc. to G. borr. from Ar. *qal'ah* 'fort, castle'. — BSL. XXV, 65 I have defended Darm.'s derivation. The Ar. word has a rather divergent meaning, and has later been borr. in the form *qalā*, *kalā* etc. 'castle'. The Afghan villages are often built so as to form more or less one house, with a common wall. — Uncertain. — Cf. also Waz. *kōlə* 'family', H. *kālə* 'neighbourhood', Km. *kwālē la* 'home', *pa kwālē kē* 'at home', Km. 1 *de kālā na* 'from home' etc. — Also Km. *čāla* 'village lane', Waz. *čōla*, *čēla* 'lane, ward' < **kātyā*? *bōrjal* f. 'house, hearth', *yūjal* f., H. *ywōjal* 'cowpen' (Shgh. *ye-čīd*, and Oss. *sk'āt* 'cow-pen' < **fšukati*?) < **kati*?. Cf. Orm. *čūw* pl. *čiai* f. 'house'?
- kulma* 'entrail, gut, bowels'. Gen. pl., Khl., H., Ga. *kulmē* 'guts', M. 2 *lərai o kulmē*. — Prob., as proposed by Bell., borr. from Ar. *qulmah* 'sausage, haggis, food stuffed into the intestines of animals', not < **kuḍmā*, **kuḍman* cf. Gr. *κυσός*, Prs. *kus* 'cunnus' (< **kut-sa*-, not = Skr. *kukṣi*).
64. *kam*, *kōm* 'which, whoever, what', G. < Av. *ka*- etc. — H., Khl. etc. *kām*, Afr., B. *kum*, Z. also *kām*, Waz. *kīm*. Gen. used in expressions like: *kum sarai čē* 'the man who, any man who'. — Acc. to Barth. (miranM. V, 26) < Av. *kahmi*. But this form would prob. result in Psht. **čam* (cf. *yəm* < *ahmī*). — In other Ir. languages we find Sak. *kāma* 'who', Yd. *kyum* 'who', Ishk. *kum* 'what', Wkh. *kum jāi* 'where', Zaza *kām* 'anyone'. The Dard forms, Tir. *kāma* 'who', Torw. *kām*, Garwi *kum* etc., can be derived from *katama*-, but Ir. *katāma*- would result in Psht. **klūm*. — Prob. Darm. (LXXXIV) is right in deriving the Psht. word from *ka*- with a suffix *-ama*-. But Barth.'s explanation may be correct as regards some of the Pamir forms.
74. *kūmai* 'palate'. G. compares Prs. *kām*. — Khl., Sb. *kūmai* 'Adam's apple' (cf. Par. *kām* 'palate', *kamā* 'throat', Oss. *gom*, *kom* 'mouth, throat'). 'Palate' is gen. called *tālū*.
- kūna* 'podex, anus', borr. from Prs. *kūn*? Cf. Lett. *kāuns* 'shame', Goth. *hauns* 'low, humble', Gr. *καυρός* = *καζός*.
65. *kandal*, *kanam* 'to dig'. Acc. to G. < Av. *kan*-, or poss. borr. from Prs. *kandan*. — Prob. genuine, note Waz. irregular past indef. *indik*. *wu-kīnd* < **kūnd*-, < **kānt*-. — *kanda* 'ditch' borr. from Prs. *kanda*,

kand 'id.' may be genuine. — With *kandai* 'ward, quarter of a town' cf. Sak. *kantha-* 'town', Soghd. *knōh* etc. (v. Charpentier, MO. 18, pp. 1 sqq.).

76. *kōnkai* 'small, diminutive', G. < Av. *kamma-*. — Also *kamkai*, which has been influenced by Prs. *kam*. — *kōn-* < **kabna-* (cf. Soghd. *kβny*, Christ. *qabnaq*) < **kymbhna-* (cf. Horn, 193).

kauntar 'pigeon', cf. Bal. *kōtar*, 'id.', Lhd. *kaūtar* 'dove-tail', and further Horn 842.

73. *kunzala* 'sesamum'. G. compares Prs. *kunjad*, Bal. *kunčīθ*. — Waz. *kunjāl* f. Certainly in all Ir. languages an old lw. from Ind., cf. Skr. *kuñcita-*. Also Sak. *kunjsata-*. — Rav. also *kanzala*, prob. = *kanzala*. *kānai* 'stone', Waz. *kōnai* 'stone (solid, not flat or thin)'. Afr. gen. *tiša*, *kwānai* only in special expressions, e. g. M. 3 *mug sara kwānai kēxwū* 'we made a truce with them': 'piled up stones'. — *kānai* < **karna-ka-*, cf. Lith. *kálnas* 'collis' etc. — Prob. not < **kamra-ka-*, cf. Prs. *kamar* 'rock' (v. AO. I, 271). We have no instance of *mr* > *n* in Psht., and *prima facie* this treatment is not prob.

kīn 'left (hand)', Waz. also 'sinister, unfavourable'. — Etym. unknown. Cf. Skr. *kṛṣṇa-* 'black', also 'wicked, evil'? Cf. Torw. *sūbun* 'right', *ābun* 'left' < *supunya-*, *apunya-*. Cf. *spēra* 'grey' > 'unlucky'.

77. *kōn*, *kūn*, f. *kaṇa* 'deaf', G. < Av. *karana-*. — H. *kun*, AJ. *kūn*, Khl. *kōn*. — Cf. also Shgh. *čōn*.

kōn, *kūnai* 'a large species of tick or louse, infesting dogs and cattle'. — B. *kōnyāk*. — Etym. unknown. Cf. Ashkun *kōw* 'id.', Kati *kō*.

Waz. *kapra* 'difficult place to cross' < **kaprtā-*, cf. Av. *par-* 'to cross, come through'? Cf. s. v. *hēl*.

kāra 'large, wooden vessel'. — Etym. unknown.

kōr 'house, family', *kara* 'in, to the house' < Anc. Prs. *kāra-* 'people, army', cf. Kurd. *kār* 'family' (v. BSL. XXV, 65). — Rav. (JASB. 1864, 136) explains the n. of the district *Panj-kōra* as 'five houses or clans'. Cf. Keltic *Tri-corii*, *Petro-corii* (Schrader's Reallex.² II, 607). — Similarly *Panj-šīr* < Av. *šōiθra-*? — *kōrma* 'wife, family' < **kāra-danā-* orig. 'family-house'? — With Prs. *kārī* 'warrior', Phl. *kārīk* (Barth., miranM. III, 8) cf. Shgh. *čār(ik)* 'man, husband'. Horn 55 compares Av. *čarāiti-* 'girl'; but *č* > *c* in Shgh.

343. *kārya* m. 'crow'. Acc. to G. onomatopoetic like Prs. *karākar*, *kalāy*, Bal. *gurāg* etc. — But the nearest related word, and prob. the source of the Psht. one, is Turk. *qarya*. Cf. *wōy*. — Orm. *krāy* < Waz. *krāya*.

66. *karəl* 'to till, cultivate', *kar* 'ploughing'. G. compares Prs. *kāštan*, *kāram*, Wkh. *kūr*, Sar. *čār-*. — Cf. also Shgh. *čērij* 'ploughing'. — < Av. *kar-* 'to make furrows'.

342. *karša* 'line', G. < Av. *karša-*; but he finds the preservation of *r* remarkable. — Waz. *k(w)urša*. — Ir. *rš* would become Psht. *ž*. Prob. *karša* is borr. from a Dard language. Cf. *parša* 'rock'.

70. *kṛəl* 'to do', G. < Av. *kar-*. — Acc. to A.J. inf. *kawul*, pres. *kawum*, aor. *wu-kṛəm* (also *kṛəm*), imperf. *kawuləm*, past. *wu-kṛələm*, perf. *kərai yəm*. *kēdəl* 'to become', pres. *kēžəm*, aor. *wu-šəm*. — The *r* in *kṛəm* prob. belongs to the preterite stem; *r* might represent *ru* (cf. *wəraī*); but in this verb *ru* seems to have become *n* at an early date in all Ir. dialects. — Darm. (XCV) derives the archaic 2 pl. *kānai* from **kṛnu-*; but cf. also *āxānai* from *āxistəl*. The poetical 3 pl. *kāndi* probably preserves the ancient termination. *kēdəl*, *kawul* are, as G. remarks, secondary formations, the *-w-* is prob. of Ind. origin. But *š* in *kēžəm* etc. remains unexplained, *š* can scarcely represent Si. *j* in *kijaṇ*^u (pass. of *karaṇ*^u). — But with the Psht. intr. in *-ēdəl*, *-ēžəm*, cf. the Shina intr. and pass. in *-īš-* (fut. stem), *-īd-*, *-ēd-* (preter. stem.).

kōrma 'wife, family', v. *kōr*.

karwasai, Ga. *karwasāi*, B., B. 1, M. *koṛasai* 'great-grandson'. — Etym. unknown. But cf. *nwasai*.

kašai 'mattock'. — < **kansθryā-* cf. Av. *kastra-* 'spade'.

kašap, *kašp* 'tortoise'. Acc. to Gauth. (MSL. XX, 5) < Av. *kasyapa-*. — It is, however, very poss. that it is borr. from Prs. *kašaf*. In many dialects this form is not used; Waz. *škautātai* (*-ut-* proves the word to be a compound) < **kšaβ-* < *kasyapa-*? Cf. also B. *šamšatai*, M. *šamšātai*.

67. *kašr* 'younger', G. < Av. *kasu-*. — Gen. *kāšər*, H. *kišər*. — *kāš* < Av. compar. *kasyah-*, cf. *mašr*. *r* < **θr-*, cf. *-tar-*? — *kašai* 'only son' prob. orig. denotes the 'junior' in opposition to the father. *kašnai* in B. *kašnai grəta* 'little finger'.

72. *kšē* 'in', G. < **kašē*, cf. Skr. *kakṣa-* 'armpit', Av. *kaša-* 'shoulder' etc. Si. *khē* is used in a similar sense. — Not only *pa* — *kšē* as asserted by G., cf. e. g. Khl. *wrašō kē*, Nz. *wana kē*, Z. *Kāmā kē* etc. — In most dialects, even in the 'soft' ones, pronounced *kē*, e. g. ordinary Waz. *kē*, but Ms. *kšē*. — Waz. *gžē* (*pa gžē mi wēē kasē?* 'why do you look askance at me?') may be the same word, **kšē* (< **kažē* < **kašē*) becoming either *kšē* or *gžē*. Cf. Waz. *gēē* 'that can be used in plough (of bullock)', Orm. K. lw., *gažōi*, < **kṛšya-*. — *kaš* 'chin' also < *kaša-*? In the different Indo-Eur. languages the words belonging to this group have acquired the most divergent meanings, cf. e. g. Old Ir. *coss* 'foot', Czech *kosina* 'wing'. Very doubtful. *kšata*, *škata* 'below' < **kaša-šta*, also *škēa* 'below'.

kašai 'watch-man'. Etymology unknown. — < **kaš-θra-ka-*, *kaš-tar-*, v. *katəl*?

71. *kšəl*, *kāžəm* (not two separate verbs!) 'to draw, pull', G. < **kṛš-*, Av. *karš-*. — In northern dialects gen. *xkəl* etc. — *š* in *kšəl* < **ršt* (cf. *lēžəl*). *kšul* 'a kiss', *kšulawul* 'to kiss', Khl. *xkuləwēi*. — Etym. unknown. — *kšulai* 'pretty, handsome' (M. *xkē'alai* etc., Waz. *kšəlai* 1) 'pretty',

2) (interj.) 'well! good!' is gen. taken as a partic. of this verb. But cf. Skr. *kuśala-* 'right, proper, able', *kuśalam te* 'hail to thee!'.

Poss. *kṣulai* is borr. from a Dard form, cf. Kati *kṣul* 'clever' etc. *kṣē-ṣōdal* 'to place', v. s. v. *ṣōdal*.

kṣē-mandal 'to shampoo', v. s. v. *ṣmandal*.

kat 'heap, pile'. — Etym. unknown.

68. *katəl* 'to see', G. < Av. *kas-*. — Pres. stem *kas-* not only Khatak, but also Afr., B., Waz. etc. — *katəl* means 'to look at, regard'. Cf. Shgh. *čes-* 'to see', Soghd. *anxar-kas* 'astrologer', Sak. *kašte* 'appears'. V. *gōral*.

75. *kūtəl* 'to cut apiece', G. < Av. *kaoš-* 'to kill', Skr. *kuṣ-* 'to tear' etc. — Tedesco (BSL. XXIII, 116) compares Si. *kuhan* 'to kill' etc. Cf. also Zeb. *keṭ* 'cut', Ishk. *kut* 'slaughtered'. — Note Torw. etc. *kūth* 'beat' (imper.) with a similar introduction of the preter. stem into the present as in Psht.

78. *kwab* 'hump', G. < Av. *kaofā-* 'hill', cf. Bal. *kōpag* 'shoulder', Wkh. *kap* 'camel's hump'. — Rav. *kūbai*, *kūpai* 'hunch-backed', Khl. *kūbē*, Lor. Synt. *kōbārē*, Khl. *kōb* 'hump', H. *kub*, B. *kēb*. Prob. < Ir. **kaupa-*. — Cf. Par. *kōpān*, Pash. lw. *kōpe*. — Ind. words like Panj. *kubb*, Hind. *kub* 'hump', Panj., Lhd. *kubbā* 'hump-backed' have influenced the Psht. forms. — *ngūbai* 'pommel of a saddle' < **hankaupaka-*? (**nk-* > *ng*, but **ng-* > *g-*?).

kwar 'wild grape'. — Etym. unknown.

kwaṣəl 'to endeavour, essay'. G. compares Prs. *kōšīdan* 'to labour, endeavour'.

kūz 'below, down'. — Cf. Prs. *kūz* 'crooked' < **kubza-*, Skr. *kubja-* 'crooked, humpbacked', Gr. *κυφός* 'crooked, bent'? V. s. v. *kōṣ*. *kōzda*, *kwazda*, *kōšdana* 'betrothal', H. *kōjdēna*, AJ. *kōšdan*, Khl. *kōjdān*, B. *kōšdān* (*kwešdā* 'I engage to marry'), B. 2 *kwišdān*, Mando Khel *kwazda*, Waz. *kēšdalyē* f. 'betrothed'. — Etym. unknown.

kaṣ 'chin', v. *kṣē*.

344. *kōṣ* 'curved'. Acc. to G. borr. from Prs. *kūz*, *kūš* 'hump-backed, curved' (*kūš-pušt* 'hump-backed'). — Waz. *kēš*, *kōš*, H., Khl. *kōg*, *kaga*. — As well the vowel, the *š*, as the irregular flexion render this explanation improbable. Nor can *kōṣ* be identified with Prs. *kaṣ* 'crooked, bent', Ishk. *kaš*. — Poss. < **kar-ša*, **karza-* < Indo-Eur. **qer-*, *qel-* (v. Boisacq, s. vv. *ἐγ-κάρσιος*, *κυλλός*), cf. Sar. *čerd*, Wkh. *kard* etc.? Gauth. (Gr. Sogd., 155) interprets Soghd. *kws* 'hump-backed' as **kōš* and compares *kōṣ*; but this is not possible.

kōṣ, pl. *kāša* 'hyena'. Tomaschek (Centr. as. St. 761) compares Sar. *kanj*, Wkh. *kūk*, *kīk* 'wild dog', Shina *kō* 'jackal, hyena'. — But *kōṣ* < **kāš-* etc. — Orm. K. *krāg* 'hyena', pl. *krāci* (: **krājī*) < **krāj-* < **kārz-*?

kīšdaī 'tent made of goat's hair'. — Etym. unknown.

kaṣəl, *kaṣəm* 'to dislike'. — Etym. unknown.

L.

- la*¹ 'with', e. g. *la haya sara* 'together with him' < Av. *haša*. Cf. Yd. *lo* 'with', Turf. Phl. N. *ad.* V. *laka*.
- la*² 'from', with *na*, e. g. *la haya na* 'from him', or used alone, e. g. *la tā* 'from thee'. Darm. and G. (GrIrPh. I, 2, 215) < Av. *aδā* 'from there'. Uncertain.
- la*³ 'to' (postpos.) e. g. *haya la* 'to him' (especially in the local sense) < Av. *-da* (encl. postpos.), Gr. *-δε*.
- lā* 'yet, still; surely', < Av. *hadā* 'ever', Skr. *sadā*? But Waz. *lyā*.
103. *lū* m., *lūgai* 'smoke', G. compares Prs. *dūd* etc. — Waz. *ligai*. — *lū-yaran* 'smoked black, smoky'.
352. *lau* 'reaping'. Borr. from Ind., as suspected by G. Cf. Lhd. *lau*. *lōe* 'big'. — Afr., B., Waz. etc. use *star*. — Etym. unknown.
- lōba* 'play' borr. from Ar. Prs. — But also *luwaba*, Kākaṛi *twaba* 'dance', with *ō* > *wa* in a recent lw.
- lōč* 'a disease of the eye', *lēčan* 'sore-eyed'. — Etym. unknown.
- lēča* 'upper part of the arm', thus Khl., but M., H., Pur. I, Waz. 'fore-arm' (*lēčai* 'upper-arm'), B. 'arm', Nz. 'elbow'. — < **dauš-čē*, cf. Av. *daoš-* 'upper part of the arm'.
98. *līdāl* 'to see'. Acc. to G. prob. borr. from Prs. *dīdan*. — *līdāl* prob. dissim. from **diḏaδ*, v. *dōē*. — The present stem is *win*, q. v. — Bal *dista* 'seen' (LSI. X, 383) < **did-ta*; Also Ir. **dasta-* (Skr. *datta-*) instead of *dāta-* in Lydian inscr. *Mitri-daztaš*.
- Waz. *layē* 'rough, hoarse'. — Etym. unknown.
- layar* 'naked, bare', Waz. *layār* 'naked, barren'. — Etym. unknown. — **naṛna-* (with dimiss. Av. *mayna-* > **bayna-*, Oss. *bäynä*?) might become **lay(a)n*. *layar* < **layan* < **naṛna-ra*?
- laka* 'so, as'. Cf. *la*¹ and *jaka* (s.v. *j*).
89. *lāl*, *lām* 'to give', G. < Av. *dā-*. — Acc. to Bell. *lāl* means 'to utter, pronounce', and is only used in a few expressions like *gawāhī lāl* 'to give evidence', and, acc. to Rav., 'to pronounce, utter, express, give (particularly applied to giving evidence, paying respects etc.)'. The word seems to be rarely used. — Poss. only an enclitic, shortened form of *lawdāl* (q. v.).
- lalmī* 'growing naturally, not irrigated'. — A.J., Waz. *lalma* f. — Cf. Wkh. *lahm*, Sar. *lehmi* 'wild, untamed'. Prob. borr. from some common source.
- lalūn* 'weeding', Waz. *lalīn* 'weeded'. — Etym. unknown.
90. *lām* m. 'tail', G. < Av. *dūma-* (better *duma-*). — Cf. also Soghd. *δwnp* (**dumb*), Prs. *dum(b)*, Minj. *lām* etc. — *lāmbar* 'fox', H. *lumbārē*, is borr. from Ind., cf. Panj. *lūmbar* etc. Pash. *lamba* 'behind' is prob. borr. from an obsolete Psht. form; but *lāmbaī* 'fox'?
100. *lēma* m. 'eye-ball', G. < Av. *daēman-*. — M., Khl., Ga. *lēma*.

104. *lūma* 'noose, snare', G. < Skr. *dāman-* 'rope', cf. Prs. *dām* 'net'. — Waz. *līma* 'snare'. V. *laman*.
lambal 'to wash', v. *nūnd*.
350. *lamcai* 'felt'. G. compares Prs. *namad*. — Waz. *lamsai*, Khl. *lamsē*. — Prob. borrh., but from where? — The dissim. *n-m* > *l-m* is common in Psht. — Waz. *namla* 'pad for a horse' may be genuine.
349. *laman* m. 'border, hem'. Acc. to G. borrh. from Prs. *dāman*. — Why not genuine, with shortening of unstressed *ā* (Khl. *lamān*, Nz. *lamūn*)? — *lamān* (cf. *carman*) prob. from an old plur. **dāmāni* (or **dāmani*? Cf. Brugmann, Grundr. II, 2, 1, 232) 'knots' (the hem of Afghan coats often consists of a series of knots), while *lūma* (q. v.) represents the nom. s. **dāmā*, which has been taken as a f. — Waz. *lmōnai*, *lmōrai* 'hem' can scarcely be connected with **dāman*. Cf. *mayzai* 'hem'. Waz. *lmēzal* 'to comb', *lmatai* 'combed' < **ni-paš-* < **ni-pēk-s-*. Cf. Wkh. *napōsan* (Hjuler *nəbōsto*) 'comb', Oss. *sār-fāsān* (v. AO. I, 274). — V. *šmanj*.
105. *lūma* 'boil, ulcer, abscess', G. < Av. **dāna-*, cf. Prs. *dāna* 'corn, boil' (the latter sense quite usual in Kabul). — Waz. *nīnyē* pl. 'pimples', v. *nīnē*. — Waz. *nāna* 'grain' lw. < *dāna*, Waz. also *dōna* 'lump, swelling'.
106. *lūnd* 'wet', v. *nūnd*.
lāndai 'sheep or bullock fattened in the summer to be slaughtered and dried in the winter'. — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Lhd. etc. *dānd* 'bullock' < *dānta*?
linda, *lindaī*, *lēnda*, *lēndaī* 'bow', *lindaī* 'one of the bones of the lower part of the arm'. — Waz. *linda* 'bow', *lindaī* f. 'fiddle-bow', 'sinew at the back of the knee'. H., Khl., Km. 1, *linda* 'bow', H. *lindē* m. 'ankle'; *lindaī* f. 'ankle-bone'. — < **ḍanjkti-*, cf. Av. *ḍanvan-* < *ḍang-*?
Waz. *lōnda*, *launda* 'threads set for weaving, web'. — < **ha-tantu+ā*?
langa 'puerperal'. H. *lin-ga*, Km. *nanga* (used about animals). — Etym. unknown.
**lanja* (in *yu-lanja*) 'udder'. — H. **lānz*, Waz. **lianz* show that the word is a f. stem in *-i-*, e. g. **ḍanji-*. — Cf. Av. *ḍang-* 'to draw, span', Jew. Prs. *tanjīdan* 'to drink'. — Semasiologically cf. Norw. *spene* 'teat' < **spanan* 'to draw', French *trayon* 'id.' < Lat. *trahere*.
91. *lar* 'lower, below', G. < Av. *adara-*, *adairi*. — Cf. *lānde* 'below' < < **adah-* + *antai*, (v. *bānde*). — Roshani **ḍēr-* (Survey-map *der-*, Hjuler *ḍīr-*), opposed to *bar-* 'upper' in *Derushon* (Hj. *Ḍīrixōn*): *Barushon* (*Bārixōn*), Hj. *Bārzūt*: *Ḍīrzūt* 'names of villages'.
92. *lara* 'to' (dat. suff.). G. explains **rāla* as an abl. of Av. *rādah-* 'preparedness, willingness', cf. Old Prs. *rādiy* 'on account of' etc. — Better from **rād-* 'ratio, causa', the base of *rādiy* and Prs. *rāi*.
96. *lār* f. 'road', G. < **rāl* < Av. *raiḍyā-* (Acc. to Barth. *raiḍya-* n., but *ἀπ. λέγ. raiḍīni*). — Afr., B., Waz. etc. *lyār* etc. (so already Babur,

but Khair-ul-B. *lār*). — Cf. Orm. *rāi* f., Kurd *rī*. — < **raθī*-, cf. Skr. *rathī*- 'belonging to a chariot' and prob. Av. *raiθī-m*. Cf. *čār* 'work'. — Most E. Ir. dialects use forms of the stem **pant(an)*- for 'road', and poss. **raθī*- is a Prs. word which has been borrr. into Psht., Soghd., etc. through the influence of the imperial administration. — Skr. *rathyā*- 'road' is found in early sūtra's, and can scarcely be borrr. from Ir., although it seems strange that this word in the sense of 'road' should already belong to primitive Indo-Ir. *lārai* 'narrow ridge of a mountain', v. *lōr*².

lōrai 'bowels, entrails', H. *lerē*, Khl. *lōrē*, Ga. *lōrāi*, B. 2 *lāra*, etc. — Phonetically the comparison with Gr. *δογός* 'leather-bag' is admissible; but it is preferable to compare Skr., Av. *udara*- 'belly', Minj. *yiler*. — Wkh. *dūr*, Sar. *daur*, Ishk., Zeb., Shina *dēr* 'belly' must be separated from this word. — *larmūn* 'intestines' (acc. to Khl. used as pl. of *lōrē*), Rav. pl. *larmāna*, Waz. *larmūn*, pl. *larmānna*, can have nothing to do with *lōrai*.

99. *līre* 'far', G. < Av. *dūire*. — H. *lērē*, Khl. *lērē*, M. *lārē*, B. *lārrē*, Bn. *lōrī* (acc. to LSI. *lurī*). — The Psht. forms seem to be derived from **dūryai*. — Waz. (w)*uriyā*?

108. *lōr*¹ m. 'sickle', G. < Skr. *dātra*-. — Cf. also Par. *dēš*, Wkh. *sutr* (Bellew = **δutr*); Minj. *lr³ūx*, Yghn. *d'vūt* with the same metathesis as in Kashm. *drōt*^m.

*lōr*² m. 'side, margin, extremity, flank, direction', also *lōrai*, Waz. *lōrai*. Cf. Skr. *dhāra*- 'edge, boundary', *dhārā*- 'margin, edge, rim, blade (of a sword)', Av. *dārā*- 'blade (of a sword)'. — *lārai* 'narrow ridge of a mountain' < **dārya-ka*-?

107. *lūr* 'daughter', G. < Av. *duydar*-. — Pl. gen. *lūna*, B., Pur., Kand. *lūnē*, Ga. *lūrē*, A. *lūna*. — *lūr* < **duxθr*-. Obl. pl. *lūnō* < **duhrnā* < **duxθrnām*, cf. Skr. *duhitṛyām*, but Av. *dugədrəm*. — Cf. *tərb* 'female cousin' < **du*' < **duxta*, v. *trə*.

largai 'wood, piece of firewood, stick'. — Nz., Waz. *largai*, H. *largē*, Khl. *lōrgē*. — Cf. Ishk. *durk* 'wood, a stick' < **daru*-, Gr. *δόρυ*, Av. *dauru*- etc., Orm. *dyūr*^a.

97. *lārya* 'delay', adv. 'formerly', G. < Av. *darəya*- 'long (esp. in a temporal sense)', cf. Prs. *dēr* 'late' etc.

93. *laral* 'to have, keep, hold', G. < Av. *dar*- 'to hold'. — Prs. *dār*-, but **dar*- in Wkh. *wa-δūr-am*, Sar. *δor-am*, Orm. K. *dranak*, *dar*^m.

lāra 'mist, fog'. — Etym. unknown.

lāra 'saliva'. — Etym. unknown.

(*lārəl*) 'to go'. — Only aor. *lār šəm* and past *lāram*. Kand. *wlār* prob. < *wu-lār*, not < **wi-tarta*- (*ār* cannot represent **y*). — Etym. unknown. — V. *tləl*.

laram 'scorpion', *larama* 'nettlerash, urticaria'. — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Lhd. *lar* 'sting, bite'?

larmūn 'intestines'. V. *lrai*.

Waz. *laryē* f. 'trembling-fit, shivers'. — Etym. unknown.

94. *las* '10', G. < Av. *dasa-*. — Afr., B. *lās*, Sw., B. 2 *lāṣ* (?). — *las* has lost its final vowel, which *pinjə* '5' etc. have retained through the influence of *pinjolas* '15' etc.
351. *lās* m. 'hand', *lāsta* 'direction', *lāstai*, *lasta* 'handle'. Acc. to G. borr. from Prs. *dast*. — Cf. also *lastūnai* 'sleeve'. — It is generally supposed that the words denoting 'hand' in all modern Ir. dialects, as well as in Sak. and Soghd., have been borr. from Prs., ancient or modern (v. Horn 567). And Psht. *l* < *d* is certainly found even in such a comparatively late lw. as Afr. *X(μ)lāi* 'God'. But it seems strange that all dialects should have adopted the Prs. form of this word (Ivanov's Shgh. *zus*, Bellew's Sar. *zust* certainly represent **δus(t)*), and that it should have penetrated into all the isolated Kafir languages also, but not into any of the neighbouring Ind. dialects, where **ēh* becomes *h* (v. Report, 54). — Prob. *z* — *s* have been dissimilated into *d* (δ) — *z*. Cf. Psht. *taṣtan* < *caṣtan* (q. v.), Waz. *dīš* 'rough' < *ziž* (q. v.), *tṣal* < *cṣal*. Mando Khel *duzār*, Orm. *dōjār* 'maize' < **jōjār* < *jōwār*. In other Ir. languages we find e.g. Phl. *tasum* 'fourth' < **čas-* < **caθr-*, *tis* 'what' < *čis* (v. Tedesco, MO. XV, 209), Mamāssani *bāndiškē* 'sparrow', cf. Prs. *gunjišk*, Kurd. *tāšt* 'forenoon' < *čāšt*, and poss. Par. *tečh* 'eye' < *čašm* (cf. *pōč* 'wool' < *pašm*). In Kafir we find Waig. *duštō*, Ashk. *dešte* 'elder', Kati *ješt*. Prob. also Kati *dīc*, Pras. (LSI.) *luzukh* 'tongue' (v. Report, 54) < **dizu-* < **ziéhu-*. — Cf. Slav. *gōsī* 'goose', **gvězda*, *dvězda* 'star' etc. (Meillet, Le Slave Commun, 24). Prs. influence may have contributed to the complete victory of the dissimilatory tendency in this case.
95. *laša* 'sting, spike or beard of wheat'. Bellew and G. compare Prs. *nēš*. — Waz. *lēša*, H. *leša*, B. *lēšā*, Khl. *lašā*. H. also *lešē* 'eyelashes'. — Regarding the vowel and *š* cf. s. v. *maš*. — But cf. Kashm. *l^aš*, *liš* 'small bit, tiny spike, a little sharp point, spiculum'. *laša* borr. from Ind.?
- lōšai* 'vessel, pot, pan', Waz. *lōšai*, Khl. pl. *lūxī*. — Etym. unknown. < **dāxštra-*, Av. *dag-* 'to burn'?
- lašta* 'rod, stick, wand', *laštai* 'brook, spring, small stream'. Waz. *lašta* 'thin stick', *laštai* 'branch of a water-course', H. *lūxta* 'stick', Khl. *laxta*, Nz. *lāxta*, Km. *laxtai* 'brook'. — Borr. from a Dard word corresponding to Panj. *latṭhī* 'stick' < Skr. *yaṣṭi-*. Bloch (Langue Mar. 397) compares Gypsy *laxti* 'a kick' with this group. (But cf. Ar., Prs. *lakd* 'a kick'?). Waz. *lašta* is used also in the sense of '(slender) figure', cf. Nz. *injolāi lāxta wa* 'the girl was like a wand'. This use of the word can scarcely have anything to do with Kashm. *lath* 'a slender woman'. — *laštai*, Waz. *lašta*, Mando Khel

laštai, H. *laxtē* 'earring', cf. Pash. Laurovan *lālti* (< **laštī*). Skr. *yaṣṭi* also means 'a string (of pearls), a kind of pearl neck-lace'.

101. *lēwə* 'wolf', G. < Av. *daēva-* 'demon'. — Waz. *lēwə* m., *lēwyē* f. — Better < Av. *daēvyā-* 'daevic', with *-ə* < *-yah*. In the Chachchhi dialect (acc. to LSI. X, 53) this word denotes another demoniacal animal, the swine, which the Ormuris call *nālat* 'curse'. Cf. *šarmaš*. Pash. Alingar *dēu* 'wolf', Waig. *dēkār* poss. under Ir. influence. — Acc. to G. *lēwanai* 'mad' is borr. from Prs. *dēwāna*. — Not prob., cf. Ishk. *lēv*, Wkh. *līw*, Sar. *ḍīw* 'mad'.

hwēdəl, *hwēžəm* 'to fall'. — Afr. *hwēdəl*, Nz. *ulēdəl*, H. *ulēgī*. — Etym. unknown. — Derived from 3 sg. **hwa* < **nī-patati*? (cf. *camlāstəl*). But why *hw*-?

353. *lawdəl*, *lawəm* 'to pronounce, utter'. G. compares Prs. *lāwīdan* to boast, brag', Shgh. *low-* (I heard *lāv-*, *lōb-*), Sar. *lew-* 'to speak', Skr. *rap-*, *lap-* 'to talk, chatter' etc. — It is not prob. that *lawdəl* is borr. from Lhd. *lawān* 'to chatter'. *law-* might represent Av. *dav-* 'to speak' (cf. Kurd *dā* 'answer'); but, in spite of the *l*, which cannot be the genuine Psht. representation of ancient *r*, *l*, G.'s comparison is prob. correct. It may be that *lawdəl* is a lw. Cf. also Yazgh. *laf-*. — Psht. *lawəm* points to a root in *-b*, *-f* (cf. Prs. *lāwīdan*, *lāf°*, *lāb°*), not in *-p* as in Skr. (Cf. Skr. *vap-*, Av. **vaf-* 'to weave'). Hübschmann (ad 952) identifies *lawdəl* with *ləl* (q. v.). It may be, however, that two originally separate verbs have been confused in Psht. — Gypsy *lav* 'word', which Pott derives from Skr. *lap-*, acc. to Bloch (JGLS. V, 140) is borr. from Ar. Prs. *lafz*; but it seems more prob. that it is in some way connected with the words mentioned here.

hwēganda 'temples'. — Etym. unknown.

lawayūna 'milk-pail'. V. s. v. *hwašəl*.

hwayza 'cow in milk'. V. s. v. *hwašəl*.

hwēna 'net, snare'. — Etym. unknown.

102. *lēwar-* 'husband's brother'. G. compares Skr. *devar-* 'id.' etc. — H. pl. *lēwarān*, Ga., M., Sb. *lēwrīna*. — Cf. also Kabuli Prs. (*h*)*ēwar*, which, in spite of the missing *d*, must be connected with *lēwar*. — Oss. *tiv* (v. Müller-Inz, Altital. Wb. s. v. *daiueros*) can scarcely be connected with these words.

hwar 'high, lofty'. — Etym. unknown. — < **ud-bṛta-*, cf. Skr. *ud-bhar-* 'to raise, elevate', if *ud-* can be an Ir. form. V. *hwastəl*².

hwāy 'coarse, thick, rough'. — Etym. unknown.

lawar m. 'wooden pestle, club'. — Prob. borr. from Ind.; but I can only find H. *lorhā* 'pestle', cf. Pashai *lauri* 'stick', Nawar Gyp. *lauri*, Bal. *lawar*.

hwarēdəl, *hwaštəl* 'to become disjoined, riven, cleft', *nwarēdəl* to become stripped, pared'. — < **nī-bard-*, cf. Skr. *bardh-*, *vardh-* 'to cut off'?

*hwastəl*¹, *hwalom* 'to read'. — A.J. *lustəl*, *hwalom*, H. *lustəl*, *hwālam*, Khl. *lustəl*, *nwālama*, Kh. 2 s. *hwēle*, Waz. *hwastəl*, *hwustəl*, *hwēlā*, Khair-ul-B. *hwst*, *hwly*, Orm. K. lw. *nwalaw³ēk* 'to cause to read'. — AO. I, 275 I have derived this verb from **ni-baud-*, cf. Skr. *ni-bodh-* 'to learn, understand, listen to'. — Afr., B. use *wāyəl*.

*hwastəl*², (*lawastəl*), *hwanəm* 'to scatter, disperse, strew', Waz. *hwāstəl*, *hwanā* 'to winnow', B. *alwūstəl*, *alwānā*. — Grierson compares Orm. K. *ban³ēk* 'to throw down, fling' (Orm. L. *lanīm* 'I throw down', but also 'I bind'), Wkh. *būng*, *būnam* 'to throw (away), to winnow'. — Psht. *hw-* and Orm., Wkh. *b-* can be derived from *-db-*, *-dw-* (cf. e. g. Orm. K. *bī* 'other', Wkh. *bāi* '2'). The Psht. forms point to a root ending in dental: **ud-bas-la-*, **ud-bad-na-*. — Ir. has generalized the use of *uz-*, *us-* (Old Prs. *ud-* = Av. *uz-*, or directly < *ud*); but the retention of *ud-*, *ut-* in some dialects is quite conceivable. Cf. *hwar*. Sak. has *uz-* in *uys-vān-* 'to scatter'. — Regarding the sense cf. Skr. (Kālidāsa) *udbandha-* 'unbound, loosened'. Semasiologically the development **ud-band-* 'untie, loosen' > 'scatter' is possible. — Darm. XCV compares Ved. *dudh-* 'to hurt', which, however, has no nasal present, and a very divergent meaning.

109. *hwašəl* (not *hwašəl!*), *hwašəm* 'to milk'. G. compares Prs. *dōšīdan* etc. — H. *lēšəm*, B. *lešeli da*, *alwēšē*, M. *l^awēšəm*, Khl. *hwāšəma*, Waz. *hwēšəl*. — Acc. to G. (§ 18, 1, b.) *š* remains after *u*; but he gives no examples, and in *səžai* 'lung', *məža* 'rat' etc. we find *ž*. Also **(au)xš* becomes *ž*, cf. *kwažəl* (q. v.), Phl. *kōxšihēt* (Barth., MiranM. III, 32). — The *š*, and also the vowel in H. *lēšəm* point to **dauxšya-*, cf. Skr. fut. *dhokṣyati*. Also Orm. K. *dūs³ēk*, *dūs^am*, L. *dūšim* ought to be explained in this way, as unpalatalized *-xš-* becomes Orm. *š* (e. g. *m^ašī* 'fly', *bašī* 'gives'). — The **č* in Wkh. *ḍic-*, Par. *dūč-*, W. Oss. *docun*, etc. is strange. — Cf. from the same root *hwayza* 'cow in milk' < **dauga-zā-*, cf. Skr. *dohaja-* 'produced by milking'. — *lawayūna* 'milk-pail' may be derived from **daugānā-*, cf. Hi. *dohanī-* 'id.', W. Oss. *docān*; but more prob. < **γwalūna* < **gaudānā-*, cf. Av. *gaodana-* 'id.', Bal. *gōdān* 'udder'.

hwūštəl 'to become disjoined'. V. *hwarēdəl*.

110. *hwaža* 'hunger'. G. compares *wəžai* 'hungry'. — Khl., Afr. *hwəga*, Bn. *hwəža* (LSI.: Kand. *lōža*, Chhachhi *walža*). — The *l-* renders the comparison with *wəžai* (q. v.) improbable (Rav. *hwāra* = *wāra* 'all' is at any rate not in gen. use, and *(l)gādi* 'cart' is found in Waz. only). — *l-* might represent **ati-*, cf. Arm. *atak*, Phl. *attūk* 'potent' < **ati-tā/wwaka-* (Barth., MiranM. III, 15). But more prob. *hwaža* is derived, with the metathesis common in Psht., < **lōža* < **šaudā-*, cf. Av. *šud-*, Bal. *šud*, Skr. *kṣudh-(ā-)*. — Soghd. *δβs'*, Yghn. *diwaz* 'hungry' agree neither as regards the initial group, nor as regards the *z*, and are adj., not nouns.

hwēžand 'sponger, parasite'. — Etym. unknown. — Poss. connected with *hwaša* or < Av. *θwaxš-* 'to be eager, anxious, keen'.
lōš 'little', *lōškī* 'very little'. — Cf. Orm. K. *duški* 'a little', Orm. L. *dākh* (Leech, = **dūš*). — Cf. Av. *duš-*, cf. Skr. *dūṣya-* 'vile, bad'?
lēžal, *lēžam* 'to send, dispatch' (Bell., Lor., AJ., Waz.), *lēždal*, *lēžam* (Rav.), *lēždī* 'sends' (Khair-ul-B.). — *lēždal*, *lēždī* 'to march, set out' (Rav., Bell.), Rav. also *lēžal*. — *lēžal* 'to load' (Rav., Khiz.), *lēždal* (Bell., Lor., Khiz.), *lēždawul* (Bell., AJ., Khiz.), *lēždai* 'of burden' (Waz.). — I heard H., Khl., Y., Nz. *lēgal*, *lēgam* 'to send', Afr. *lagal*, *lagam*, H. *lēgawul*, *lēgdawom* 'to load'. — Grierson (MASB. VII, 1, 58) compares Orm. *daš-ēk* 'to load', Av. *darəz-* 'to fasten', Sar. *derz-* 'to load'. — Cf. also Par. *derz-* 'to take on one's back', Wkh. *dežan*, *dərzam*, *dezdəm* 'to take' (Hjuler), Sak. *dāryside* 'keeps', *dalsā* 'put together', *dālysa-* 'a raft'. — *darəz-* in the sense of 'loading' is E.lr., cf. Prs. *darz* 'seam' etc. (Horn 549). — With the further semasiological development cf. Lhd. *laḍan*, Bal. *laḍag* 'to load, start, depart'. — *lēš* < **dyšta-* with *š* < **ršt* (through **šṛ*?) as in *mušal*, *āšal* (v. *āyašal*), *tšal*, *kšal*, *prē-šōdal*. Why not *št*, as in *puštēdal* etc., remains unexplained. — *lēžd-* < *dyz-* (Afr. *lag-* < **darəz-*, *lēž-* prob. a compromise form) as in *ūžd*, *prē-ždam*, *ždan*, Waz. *wēžd* (v. s.v. *wraš*). This segmentation seems to have taken place only in the group **rz*, *rz* through a kind of differentiation. (**rē* > *ž*, not *š* on account of the consciousness of having to do with two phonemes?). — It is not prob. that *lēžd-* goes back to Indo-Ir. *dyédha-*, cf. Wkh. *dōšd* 'fastened', Skr. *dydha-*, but Av. *darəšta-*. — *blēždal* 'to swaddle' < **upa-darəz-*.

M.

ma 'particle of prohibition', < Av. *mā*. — Used with the imper., with the subjunct. only in fixed formulas like *stərai ma šē!* 'don't be tired'. — Not used with the 3rd pers.: *tlō ta ma prēžda* = *haya de na lār šī* 'don't let him go'.

122. *mā* 'me, by me', etc. (obl. of *za*, q. v.), G. < Av. *mām*, *mā*. — *mē* 'pron. encl. 1 sg.', G. < Av. *mē* etc. — Note B. *mō* = *mē*.

B.2 *mai* 'unhusked rice', H. *māē* 'a kind of cereal'. Of Ind. origin? Cf. Waig. *šali-mā* 'rice', Kati *mā*, Ashk. *mā*.

130. *mū* 'pron. encl. 1 and 2 pl.', Acc. to G. either < Av. *ahmākam*, *yūšmākam*, encl. *ahmā*, *xšmā*, with differentiation of the vowel in order to avoid collision with *mā*, or from a form corresponding to Skr. *asmān*, *yuṣmān*. — Rav., Bell. distinguish between 1. pl. *mū*, (*muh*) and 2. *mō*, (*mah*), and Lor. between *um* and *mū* (?). Darm. gives *mū*, *um*, Trumpp *mū*, *mah*, (*u*)*um* and AJ. *mō* for both

persons. The forms are not found in Waz. — 2 *mū* is rare, I only heard B. *mu* (= *e tāsu*). 1 *mū* in H., B., M. 2 *mu* (M. 2 also *mō*), in Khl., Km. *-əm*, in Nz. *-am*, in M. 3 *-m*. — **ahmān* would have lost its *-n* before *ā* had become *ū*. Prob. **mō* < *ahmā* has been influenced by *mūš*, while *mō* < *xšmā* remained. — (ə)*m* may be due to a contamination of **-n* < **nah* and *mū*.

111. *mač* 'fly', *mačai* 'bee', G. < Av. *maxši-*. — B. 2, Ga., H. *mač*, *mačai*, (also *meč* 'bee'), M. *mač*, *māčā*, Waz. *māč*, *māčai*, B. *mačkai*, Khl. *mučai* 'bee'. — We have no other instance of Psht. *č* < **šk* < *xš* (v. G. § 13, 2), the metathesis in *riča* < **riksā-* is primitive Ir. — *mač*, *mačai* are prob. Ind. lw.s, cf. Kashm. *mach* 'fly', Pash. (Waig.) *mēčik* 'mosquito', Pash. (Darra-i-Nur) *mēček* 'bee' etc. — *māšai* 'mosquito', M. *myāšā*, Waz. *myāšai* (Orm. K. lw. *myāsi*), B. *mušai*, B. 2 *myāsa*, (cf. H. *maš*) < **māsyā-ka-*, with palatalization in different ways. Cf. Skr. *maśaka-* 'mosquito', Waig. *mušok*, *māša* 'fly', Pash. (Ōzbin) *mōš*. — Phl. *makas* 'fly' < **masaka-*, with metathesis. — Orm. K. *māši-* 'fly' < Av. *maxši-*. — The derivation of *mač* < **muški-*, cf. Lat. *musca*, is phonetically admissible, but not prob. *mača* 'a kiss'. — Borr. from Prs. *māč*.

mačōyna 'a sling', also *mačlōyza*. — Waz. *mačōyna*, H. *mačōyna* 'sling for killing birds etc'. — Seems to contain *ōyna*, cf. Av. *ōyna-*, Skr. *ōghna-*; but the first part of the compound remains unexplained. *myāna* 'the groin, inside of thigh'. Cf. Av. *mayā-* 'hole, pit'. — *muyār*, *muyāk* 'cavern, pit' are borr. from Prs. *mayāk* (with *u* also Kurd. *muyāy* 'low lying place').

mayzai 'hem, border'. — Cf. Lith. *māzgas* 'knot', *mezgū*, *mėgzti* 'to knit', Old Norw. *mōskvi* 'mesh, stitch', etc. — Cf. s. v. *laman*.

123. *māyza* m. 'marrow, kernel', G. < Av. *mazga-*. — Waz. *maṛz* 'brain, kernel' (borr. from Prs.?), *mayzai* 'neck', *mōyza* 'marrow', H., Khl. *māzya*, B. *māzō* 'brain, marrow'.

128. *mā* f. 'waist', G. < Av. *maiōya-*. — B., B. 2 *malya*; Waz. *wōhmastanai*, Bn. *wal-mastanai* < **mal-wast-* 'belt, kamarband', *Mahmund* 'n. of a place', cf. Prs. *Maiwand?* — Cf. also Minj. *mālā*. — *myānj*, Kand. *myānj*, Bn. *mianz* (LSI), Waz. and all dialects which I heard, *manj* 'middle' is certainly not borr. from Prs. *miyān* (G. and Horn 1004), but from Ind., cf. Pash. *manj* 'middle', Lhd. *manjh* 'the lower part of the body from the waist', Panj. *māj* 'in the middle', Si. *mājhi* 'among' (= Psht. *pa manj*).

mal 'companion', also *mal-gərai*, *mar-gərai*. — < **ham-adwa-*, cf. Skr. *sam-adhva-* 'travelling on the same road', Prs. *ham-rāh-*, Orm. pl. *īmbā-i* 'friends' (< **ham-padya-*). — Prob. accidental similarity with Bal. *ambal* 'lover, mistress, comrade', Oss. *āmbal* 'comrade', and with Gypsy *amal*, *mal* 'comrade' < Prs. *hamāl*.

mōlai 'pestle', v. s. v. (*kšē-*)*māndəl*.

- malōb* 'blood and water mixed'. — Poss. < Av. **mat-āpa-* 'combined with water' (sc. blood), cf. e. g. Av. *mat-gūda-* 'mixed with dirt', *mat-raḍa-* 'possessing a chariot' etc.
124. *mālgā* 'salt', G. compares Prs. *namak*, Minj. *namalya* etc. — In *bal-manga* 'saltless', Waz. *bēlmang* 'tasteless' < **bē-nmālgā-* the *n-* is still retained. Why *mālgā*, but *mmūnj*?
126. *mēlmə* 'guest'. G. compares Prs. *mihmān* 'guest' and Av. *maēθman-* = Skr. *mithuna-*. — The Av. word is uncertain. — Waz. *wulma*, *wōlma*, H. *melma*, pl. *melmānə*, Khl., Nz., Ch. *mēhma*. — *mēlmastyā*, Waz. *wulmastia*, Afr. (LSI.) *wulmastyā* 'hospitality' < **maiθ-mas-tāti-* from a stem in *-mant-*. — Cf. also Yazgh. *miθmā'n*.
- mlūna* 'bridle'. — H. **mlūna*, Waz. *wlūna-*. — < Av. **aiwiḍāna-*, Sar. *viḍān*, Yd. *avlān* etc. — But with Shgh. *viḍūn* 'ceiling' cf. Phl. Psalter *wō'n* 'tent' (Andreas, NGGW. 1916, 6, v. also Lagarde, Prs. Stud. 71). — *wl-* > *ml-* through the influence of *-n-*.
- Waz. *mēlawā* 'vine, grape' < **mādawyā-* (v. AO. I, 272)? Very uncertain.
- malax*, Bell. *mlax* 'locust'. — H. *malox*, Khl. *mūlax*, B. *milxai*, M. *malxai*, Waz. *malxai*, Orm. lw. *milxai* (but *mēx* genuine). — Prob. genuine, < Av. *madaxa-*, and not borr. from Prs. *malax*, which is in its turn borr. from a dial. with *l* < *d*.
113. *manai* 'autumn', G. < Av. *həmina-* 'summer'. — H. *ménē*, Khl., Kh., AJ., Waz. etc. *ménai*, etc. with *ə* < *i*, but B., Afr., Ghilz. etc. *mānai*. — Cf. especially Sar. *menj* 'autumn', < **haninaka-*.
355. *mēna* 'habitation, house'. Acc. to G. borr. from Prs. *mēhan* < Av. **maēθn-*, *maēθana-*. — If it were genuine, he would expect *θ* to be preserved in the form of *l*, as in *mēlmə*. — The development of **θm* > **δm* > *lm* is not incompatible with that of **θn* > **hn* > *n* (cf. *spīn*, *bən*), but **maiθn-* would result in **mīn-*, not *mēn-*. Still *mēna* needs not be borr., but may be derived from Av. *nmānya-* 'belonging to the house'. Cf. *mēрман(a)* 'lady, mistress, princess' < **mēnman* < **mēnban* < **nmāniya-paθnī-* = Av. *nmānō-paθnī-*, cf. Soghd. *δβ'npwəh*, Prs. *bānbišn* 'princess' (Tedesco, BSL. XXVI, 64). — **mēnban* was assim. to **mēnman* (cf. Waz. *mārmōn* 'kind' < *mēr-bān* < Prs. *mihrbān*), and further differentiated into *mēрман* (Cf. Lat. *germen* < *genimen*, Jaunsari *jaram* 'birth' < *jamm*, Sak. *armāv-* < *amōnoda-*). We should expect *l* < *n*; but **mēلمان(a)* would have collided with *mēلمانa* f. cf. *mēlmə*. — Waz. has dissimilated the word further into *wāрман* 'wife, mistress of the house'.
- mīna* 'love', *mayan*, pl. *mayən* 'in love, a lover'. — Etym. unknown. Cf. Av. *mayā-* 'pleasure, bliss', *mayah-* 'coition' etc.?
- mūndəl*, *mūmam* 'to find'. G. (s. v. *nwarai* 153) mentions Darm.'s derivation < **mēwundəl* < Av. *vaēd-*, *vindaiti*, but objects to it on account of the *m* in *mūmam*. — Waz. *mūndəl*, H. gen. compounded with *biyā*, also Khair-ul-B. *mūmī*, *biyāmund*. H., Khl. often with *t*: H. *biyā-mut*,

biyā-muta, "mu"ta, Khl. *munta*, *munda*, Swat *mūntalai* (LSI.). — *mūm-*, *mūnd-* < **ham-am-*, cf. Skr. *sam-am-* 'to ask eagerly, to win over', Lat. *emo* (v. Walde s. v.).

Waz. (*kṣē*)-*mandal* 'to shampoo, knead'. — Cf. Wkh. *mandak*, Sar. *war-māndao* 'to shampoo', Par. *menth-* 'to rub' (NB. *th*), Oss. *z-mānt'in* 'to stir, mix', Av. *mant-* 'to stir round, agitate', Skr. *manth-*. — The specialized sense renders it prob. that the Psht. and Pamir words have been influenced by Ind., cf. Si. *manay*" 'to shampoo', but *mathay*" 'to churn', Lhd. *mandhay* 'to knead' etc. In mod. Ind. *manth-* and *mard-* have been largely mixed up. — Sar. *māṭh* 'stick' may belong to this root; but Psht. *mōlai* 'pestle' is borr. from Ind., cf. Lhd. *mōlhā*. — Bal. *maḍay* 'to churn' is prob. borr. from Si. *manj* 'middle', v. s. v. *mlā*.

māngār, *māngōr*, *māngarai* 'a kind of viper, very venomous'. — Waz. *māngār*, M. *māngōr*, B. *māngōr*, Ga. *māngarāi*. — Prob. borr. from Ind., cf. Bal. (lw.) *māngar* 'crocodile', Si. *māgar-mach*", *māgar-mach*" 'alligator, whale' < Skr. *makara-* 'a kind of sea-monster'.

114. *manal* 'to obey, believe' etc., G. < Av. *man-* 'to stay, wait'. — But already Darm. XCIII has observed that the word is borr. from Ind. Cf. Lhd. *manay* 'to obey, believe' etc. Borr. also in Bal. *mannay*, Orm. K. *manyēk* 'id.'

maṇa 'apple'. — B., M., Waz. *māṇa*. — Cf. *maṇayāne* pl. 'the bitter apple, colocynth', ('apple-like' cf. *ṛtūna*?); *māṇū* m. 'a fruit like sloe'. — < **marnā-*?, cf. Wkh. *mūr*, Shgh. *mūn*, Sar. *mān*, Ishk. *mīnd*, Minj. *amīngā*, Yd. *amūnoh*, Shina 'phala-maṇra', (? Tomaschek), *māṇi* 'Adam's apple'. — Par. *āmar*, Orm. K. *mīlīs*, L. *mīlč* can scarcely go back to a form with *rn*, cf. Prs. *mul* 'wild pear' (< **rd*?). — Prob. this word has wandered widely, and has undergone irregular changes. — Tomaschek (Centr. as. St., 791) mentions Finn. *omena*, Liv. *umār* etc.

mūnai 'a plug made of rags for stopping the hole of a water tank'. — Etym. unknown. — < **ham-arna-ka-*, Av. *ar-* 'to fix'?

maṇra, in *cō-mra* 'how much', *dō-mra* 'so much' v. *šmērāl*.

marāi 'a charm'. Cf. Av. *maḍra-* 'sacred verse', etc., Phl. Turf. *maḥr* 'hymn', Soghd. *m'r'kr'k* 'sorcerer', Sak. *maṇdra-* 'mantra', Wkh. *mutr* 'incantation'. — Waz. *mantar* 'charm, verse of Kuran' is borr. from Ind.

marāi 'windpipe, gullet'. — H., Khl. *marāi* 'throat', M. *marā*, B. *marāi*, Orm. K. lw. *marīyā*. — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Khetrani *markā* 'neck'?

132. *mōr* 'mother', G. < Av. *mādr-*. — Pl. H., M., B., A.J. *maīndē* etc., Ga. *myāndē*, Waz. *māndyē*, A. *mandē*. Cf. *xōr* 'sister': H., M., B., A.J., Naz., Z., Khl. *xwaindē* etc., Ga. *xwyāndē*, Waz. *xwāndyē*; *nḡōr* 'daughter-in-law': *nḡaindē* etc.; *ndrōr* 'husband's sister': H. *endrāndē*, M. *andraīndē*, B. *nandraīndē*, but Ga. *undrōryāne*, A.J. *ndrōryānē*; *trōr*

'aunt': M., B. *trainde*, Waz. *trāndyē*, but H. *trōrē*, Ga. *trōryāne*, A.J. *trōryānē*. — The explanation of the plurals in *-aindē* must start from *mōr*. — We know that a nasalization has taken place in Psht. at an early date after *m-*, (v. s.v. *mūṣ* and *nmūnj*). Cf. also more recent cases like Waz. *maindōn*, B. *maindān* 'plain' < *maidān*, Waz. *unmēnd* 'hope' < *umēd* (also in Par. and Pash.), Waz., Bn. *mūnda* 'time, respite' < *muda*, Waz. (y) *imbōrak* 'auspicious' < **mūmbōrak* < *mubārak* (Khow. *būmbarak*), H. *mandrasa* 'school' < *madrasa*, H. *māṅgak*, B. *mēṅgak* 'rat' < *maṣak*, H. *mēṅgē*, B. *mēṅgai* 'ant' < *mēṣai*, H. *māṅgām* '1 rub' < *maṣām*, Bn. *mangar* 'but if' < *magar*, Ga. *manzarāi* 'tiger' < *mzarai*, Km. *manṣalās* 'assembly' < *majlis*, B. *mā* 'me' < *me*, *māndīna* (Orm. *myāndēnī*) 'mare' < *māḍīna*, *mangar* 'the month Māgh' < Lhd. *magghar*. Cf., in neighbouring languages, Orm. L. *mangas* 'fly' < *magas*, Par. *mindul* 'apricot': Orm. *matat*, Pash. *nandī* 'river' < *nadī* etc. — Acc. to this tendency the n. sg. **mātā* would become **māntā*, to which was formed a secondary, regular plural **māntayah* on the pattern of the stems in *-ā*. (Cf. Sāmn. nom. sg. *māy*, pl. *māyun*, obl. sg. *mār*, pl. *mārun*). — I suppose, with G. (GrIrPh. I, 2, 214), and Barth. (miranM. V, 11), that the Psht. n. pl. f. in *-ē* is derived from *-yah*, or better *-ayah*, not from *-āh*, as proposed by Tedesco (Zll. IV, 129). This form originated in stems in *-i-* (cf. *jānē* < Av. *janayō* etc.) — From **māntayah* the different Psh. plural forms can easily be explained. We know that the palatalization often works in divergent ways in the Psht. dialects (cf. *māšai* s.v. *mač*). — At a later stage n. sg. **māntā* was replaced by the obl. **māḍrah* > *mōr*. This development was favoured by the diversity of the forms which would have arisen through a regular, phonetic development of the old case-forms of *mālar-*. — Finally this way of forming the pl. encroached upon the other words denoting female relationship and ending in *-ōr*, conquering *xōr* and *nṣōr* completely, to a less extent *ndrōr* and *trōr*, and leaving *yōr*, pl. *yūṇē* 'husband's brother's wife' under the influence of *lūr* 'daughter'. Why all these words did not adopt the same pl., I do not know, nor can I see the phonetic reason of the difference between e. g. H. *endrāndē*, but *engwāndē* (= *nṣaindē*), *māndē* (= *maindē*).

127. *maira*, *mara* 'stepmother', G. < *Av. *mādryā*. — Khl. *mēra*, H. *mēra* *mōr*. — But why *wērera* 'niece' (q. v.)? — Cf. *mēranai* 'belonging to the same mother' (not Lexx.), Khl. *ṣamā mēranē rōr* 'my uterine brother'.

maira 'desert, waste, steppe'. — H. *mē'rā*, Khl. *mē'rā*, Km. *mairā*. — Borr. from Lhd. *mērā* 'high lying, sandy soil', Panj. *mairā* 'high land, jungle'. Not genuine and related to Skr. *maryā-* 'limit, boundary' etc.

mārīj f. 'ray of light'. Borr. from Ind., cf. Skr. *marīci*- 'id'. But, as this word is only found as tatsama in modern Ind. languages, *mārīj* is prob. a comparatively ancient lw.

115. *maryə*, pl. *mārya* 'bird' (Bell.), G. < Av. *mərəya*-. — Rav. *murya* m. 'bird', *muryaī* 'sparrow', Darm. *mārya* f., Lor. *muryai* 'bird', Khiz. *māryə* m. 'bird', *maryai* f., Waz. *marya* f. 'bird', *maryə*, *murya* m. 'large bird', *maryai* f. 'small bird'. — H. *māryə*, *maryān* 'bird', *maryai* f. 'sparrow', Nz. *məryə* 'bird', *məryai* f. 'sparrow', M. 2 *maryai* m. 'bird'. — The forms with *u* have prob. been influenced by Prs.

marya 'a kind of grass given to horses'. — On acc. of the gender prob. genuine, < Av. *marəyā*-, meadow, and not borr. from Prs. *mary* 'grass, used as fodder'.

maryai 'temple, front'. — Not Rav., Bell. Only M. 3: *yan sarai pa maryai bānde wu lagēdo* 'a man was hit in the temples'. — Etym. unknown.

maryalara 'pearl'. — Waz. *maryalara*, Khl. *maryalēla*. — Old lw., cf. Prs. *marwārid*, Arm. *margarit* < Gr. *μαργαρίτης*.

mēрман f. 'lady, mistress', v. s. v. *mēna*.

marasta 'partiality, favour.' — Etym. unknown.

mrayai f. *mrayai* 'slave'. — Waz. *maryai* (f. *maryēya*), Khl. *mīrē*. — Cf. Orm. *mīrk* 'id.', Skr. *marya-ka*- 'young man', Kati *mərə* 'boy' (?). — Yusufzai Gujuri *mrayō* is prob. borr. from Psht.; but the Psht. and Orm. words may be of Dard origin, cf. Garwi *marai*, Khow., Kal. *maristan*, Shina *maristā*.

116. *məy* 'dead' v. s. v. *mīəl*. — *məy yēčan* 'half dead'.

mōy 'satisfied', v. s. v. *mwarai*.

129. *mīəl*, *mīəm* 'to die', G. < Av. *mar*-. — Cf. *mīām*, *mīāw* 'dead, withered'?

117. *maranai* 'hero', G. < Av. *maršta*-, *marštan*- 'mortal, man', cf. Prs. *mardāna* 'brave, manly'. — Waz. *mārōna* 'gallantry'. — Voc. *marə* 'o man!' < **martā*. — B., Ga., M., Z. *mērə* 'husband', Khl. *mērē*, Nz. pl. *mīrē*, Waz. *mārə* 'a manly man, husband, bridegroom'. From **martya*-, cf. Orm. L. *mālī* 'husband', Par. *mēr* 'man', Zaza *myērdē* 'husband'. — *marōša* 'a married woman' < **martā-strī*- (v. *šəja*), cf. Arm. *arṇ-a-kin* 'id.'.

marwand m. 'wrist'. — H., Khl., Pur. 1 *marwānd*, M. *wərmānd*, B. *urmānd*, B. 2 *urbānd*, Waz. *mərmandai*. — < **mīdu-banda*-, cf. Par. *marō* 'soft', Skr. *mīdu*?

masal 'smiling', *masēdəl*, *mūsēdəl* 'to smile', Waz. *məskai* 'smiling', *məskēdəl*. — Borr. from Ind., cf. e.g. Lhd. *muskan* 'to smile', and, without *k*, Pash. *musā* 'smile'.

māstə m. 'coagulated milk, curds'. — Waz. *mōstə*. — Prob. borr. from Prs. *māst*. V. *matra*.

māšai 'mosquito', v. s. v. *mač*.

- H. *māšō* 'maternal aunt'. Borr. from a Dardic form of Skr. *mātṛṣvaśr*.
Sb. *māsī* from Panj. *māsī*.
118. *mašar* 'elder'. G. < Av. *masyah*. — Gen. *māšar*, Z. *mašar*, H. *mēšar*.
V. *kašr*.
mēšta, *mīšta* 'abode', *mēšt*, Waz. *mīšt* 'settled, dwelling', *prē-mīštāl* 'to dwell, reside', *Misht* 'n. of a group of villages in Tirah' < Av. *maēt* 'to stay' (cf. s. v. *mēna*). With *mēšta* (or *mīšta*, cf. Av. *ēis-tā* 'perception': *kaēt*, *dištā* 'kettle': *daēz*-) cf. Slav. *město* 'abode'.
- mēš* 'male buffalo'. — H., Khl., M. 2 *mēxa* f. — Borr. from Dard., cf. Maiyā *mēš* < Skr. *mahiṣa*. — Orm. K. *mīš* (borr. from Psht.).
mušal, *mužəm* 'to rub'. — H. *maxəl*, *māngəm*, Waz. *mašəl*, **mažā* 'to churn, hatch, wipe, rub, thresh'. — Horn (983) compares Prs. *muštan* 'to rub' < Av. *marəz*; but this is rejected by Hübschmann. — Psht. *š* can represent as well **rə* as **rs*, **rš* (regarding *š* < **ršt* v. *lēžəl*); but Bal. *mušag* can scarcely be derived from *marəz*. Cf. also Orm. K. lw. *muxawyək*, genuine *mutawyək* (< **mṛšta*) 'to rub, knead', L. *muš*, Christ. Soghd. '*marūsā*' (= **marəsta*?) 'touch' (imper. 2. pl.), Skr. *mṛś* 'to touch, stroke'.
- matə* 'a wild boar'. — Etym. unknown.
- māl* 'broken', *māla* 'prey (of wild beasts)'. — Grierson compares Orm. K. *maštak*, *mazəm* 'to break' (L. *mēzī*). — Cf. also Minj. *maš*, Yd. *maš* 'to kill'. Cf. Skr. *mac* 'to grind, pound'?
125. *mītal*, *mīzəm* 'to piss', G. < Av. *maēz* 'id.', *mīti-yāzai* 'urine' < Av. *mīšti* (not existing). — H. *mītiāzə*, Khl. *mītiyāzē*. — *mēžai* 'ant, piss-mire' (H. *mēngē*, B. *mēngai*, Pur. 1 *mēyai*) < **majə-ra-ka*? (v. s. v. *maš*). *mēžatūn* 'ant-hill', Waz. *mažyēlūn*, M., Khl. *mēgatūn*, Pur. 1 *məyatūn*, pl. *məyatāno* 'a (single) ant' (?). — Av. *maurvi* would have resulted in Psht. **mēr-ai*, and may have influenced *mēžai*.
- matar* m., *matra* 'coagulated milk'. — *māstə* (q. v.) is prob. borr. from Prs.; but *matar* can be genuine < **mašt*. Cf. Arm. *macun* 'sour milk' and poss. Prs. *māst* (*st* < *št* as in other cases also, cf. *māsīdan* 'to curdle', with *s* < **ś*, or < **ts*). — Mod. Ind. forms, such as Mar. *maṭhā* 'thick buttermilk' < **mašt*, not < Skr. *mastu* 'sour cream', as proposed by Bloch (Langue Mar. 120). — Bal. *mastay* 'curds' < **mad+ta-ka*, cf. *maday* 'to freeze, curdle'. — The names of special milk-products have been freely borr. in Ind. and Ir. languages, and the similarity between some of the words mentioned here may be due to early borrowing.
112. *max* 'face', G. < Skr. *mukha*. — Kand. (LSl.) *mux*, all other dialects *max*. After *m* the *ə* has a tendency to become *a* (v. *manai*, *marə*, *masəl*, *mažak*). — Acc. to Bloch (BSL. 76, 18) *max* is borr. from Ind. — But cf. Par. *mux*, which, if borr. from Ind. (at the same date as other lw.'s), would have been **mukh*. As Par. has come into contact with Psht. quite recently, and all N. Psht. diall. have *a*,

the Par. word cannot be borr. from Psht. — Orm. *mux* may be, but is not necessarily borr. from Psht. — Psht. *maxai*, *muxai* 'even, equal' < **ham-muxa*-. Cf. Skr. *sāmmukha*- 'opposite, adapted to, suitable'.

mayan 'lover', v. s. v. *mīna*.

myanj 'middle', v. s. v. *mlā*.

354. *miyāst* f. 'month, new-moon'. G. compares Av. *māh*- and Shgh. *mēst*. — Most dialects *myāst* etc., Pur. 1 *myāst*, Km. pl. *myēštē*. — < **māsti*-, cf. also Sak. *māsti*-. — Cf. Par. *nēšt* 'nose' < **nāsti*-. — Cf. s. v. *spōšmaī*.

myawr 'peacock'. Gen. *mōr*. — *myawr* is an old lw. from Ind., but prob. not directly from Skr. *mayūra*.

119. *mazai* 'strong, powerful', G. < Av. *maz*- 'great'.

mazai 'twist, thread', Waz. *mazzai* 'thread, cord; twisted, turned'. — Etym. unknown.

133. *mzarai* 'tiger'. G. compares Bal. *mazār*. — Waz. *mzarai*, B. *m^azarai*, Kh. 1 *mazarai*, M. 1 *mazarai*, Z. pl. *mazariān*, Ga. *manzarai*, H. *amzarē*, Pur. *zmarai*, Rs. *zmarai*, Khl. *zmarē*. — Cf. s. v. *māl*?

120. *maž* m. 'ram', *mēž* f. 'sheep', G. < Av. *maēša*-, *maēši*-. — Waz. *maž*, *myež*, (Waz. of Bn. *mēyž*, LSI.), B. *māg*, *mēga*, M. *māg*, *myēga*, Km. f. pl. *myagē*, Puř. *maγ*, *myēγ*. — Cf. Orm. K. *mai*, L. *mēi* 'sheep'. — Gauth. (JA. 1916, 242) explains the difference of vowel in *maž* < *maēša*-, and *mēž* < *maēši*-. — Acc. to G. (§ 18, 1, b) **-aiš*- > Psht. *-aš*-, cf. s.vv. *laša*(?), *γəšai*, *raš*. (Waz. *lēšā*, *γēšai*, prob. with secondary *ē*, as in other cases). Acc. to this rule we should expect m. **maš*, which may, however, have got its *ž* from *mēž*, which is prob. developed regularly from **maiši*-. In **-aiša*- the second component of the diphthong was reduced and finally absorbed by the *š*, palatalizing it and preventing it from becoming *ž* > *ž*. In **-aiši*-, on the other hand, the *i* of the diphthong was strengthened through the influence of the final *-i*, *-ai* remained till it was assimilated into *-ē*, and did not impede the velarization of *š*. *spəž-a* 'louse' < *spiš*- proves that a remaining *i* had no palatalizing influence on *š*. This explanation remains uncertain, as *mēž* is the only certain instance in Psht. of an ancient **-aiši*-. — At any rate the difference in the treatment of **-aiša*- and **-aiši*- cannot easily be reconciled with Tedesco's theory that Ir. **-ah* became **-i* in early Psht., just as in Sak. and Soghd.

If *mēžai* 'ant' is connected with *mītal* 'to piss' (q. v.), it must be derived from **maiṛ-ra-ka*-, not from **maiša-ka*- (< **meigh-so*-), which would result in Psht. **mašai*. — *wrēšəm* 'silk' is borr. from Prs., just as Minj. *vrēšəm*.

ž > N. Psht. *g* (only Central Ghilz. *γ*), but *ž* > *x*, because *k* is fortis, and consequently further removed from *ž*, than *g* from *ž*. —

Intervoc. *š̌ > š̌; but š̌ remains, prob. on account of the more energetic articulation of the palatal sound.

mēšai 'ant', v. s. vv. *mītal* and *maš*.

mōšai 'peg', Km. *maugai*, Waz. *mašwai*. — Gauthiot (MSL. XXI, 149) compares Psht. 'moyai' with Minj. *māx*, Prs. *mēx* etc. — I cannot find *mōyai*, it might, however, belong to some Ghilz. dialect. — At any rate the comparison is impossible, as the original Psht. form must be *mašwai* < **ma(x)šu*-, **maršu*-, **marzu*- etc.

131. *mūš* 'we'. G. compares the Av. base *ahma*-, and especially Shgh. Sar. 'maš'. — Waz. *mīš*, Bn. *e-mīša*, Kh. *mūš*, *e-mūš*, Pur. 1 *mūya*, M., M. 3, Sl. *mug*, A. *zə-mūga*, GhGh. *e-mūga*, M. 2 *mū*, B. *nū*, (*e*-)*mū*, AJ. *mūg*, Khl., Y., Nz. *mung(a)*, Sh., Rs. *munga*, Z. *mūng*, H. *mūnga*, Ga. *mōnga*, Durr. K. *mānga*. — The form is certainly connected with Shgh. *māš* with nasalization after initial *m*- (cf. s. v. *mōr*). **māš* > **mānš* > *mūš*, which has again lost its nasalization before š̌ in most of the S. dialects, and in some of the N. ones. *māš*, in its turn, must be derived from **ahmāša*- < **asmāčya*-, cf. Skr. *asmāka*-. — Sak. *muhu* 'we' is prob. derived from **mūu* < **mayam* < **vayam*. — Kuki Khel Afr. *dyū* 'we' is remarkable. Orig. a proximate demonstrative?

121. *mašak* m. 'mouse', *naša* 'rat'. G. compares Skr. *mūṣ*-, *mūṣaka*-, Np. *mūš* etc. — Waz. *mīzak*, *mēzak* 'rat', H. *māngak*, B. *mēngāk* 'rat' (?), M., Khl. *maga* 'mouse'. With short vowel also Kurd. *mišk* etc., Oss. *mīst*, Bal. *mušk* etc. — Connexion with Prs. *marza* 'id.' not prob.

N.

134. *n*- verbal prefix, G. < Av. *nī*-. Cf. *nyaral*, *nyutal*.

*na*¹ 'not' < Av. *na*^o. But Rs., Kh., Z. *ne*, *nē* < Av. *nōit*. — Khl., Y., Nz., M. 2 etc. *nə* also < *nōit*?

*na*² abl. postposition, e. g. Khl. *də yrə na*, Kh. *e yar na* 'from the mountain', M. 2 *mug na* 'from us'. — Cf. Sak. abl., instr. suff. *-na*, Minj. *-an*, Yd. *-n* (*šec tat-n* 'from the father' = Psht. *da plār na*), Wkh. *-an* (as Psht. *na* both in sg. and pl., e. g. *ca xūn-an* 'from the house' = *da kōr na*, pl. *ca-xūnav-an* = *da kōrūnō na*). Reg. the Sak., Minj. and Yd. forms cf. Tedesco (ZII. IV, 156).

nō '9' v. *nah*.

nō 'now', v. *nən*.

nū 'navel', v. *nūm*².

nūe, *niyāya* 'maternal uncle', Waz. *nyōiya*, H. *nūl* < Av. *nāfya*- 'relation'.

ngūbai 'pommel of a saddle', v. s.v. *kwab*.

ngōlai 'obsonium, meat or fish, eaten with bread and rice'. — Etym. unknown.

Waz. *ngīnda* 'seam'. — Etym. unknown.

ngašai 'the hair plaited on the temples or foreheads of young women'.

— Etym. unknown.

Waz. *ngīšēdal* 'to limp'. — Etym. unknown.

nēy 'rigid, hard, unbent', Rav. also *hēy*. — H., Khl., M. 1 *nēy* (e. g. *nēya lār* 'a straight road'). — Etym. unknown. — < **a-naika* 'not bent down', cf. Skr. *nīca* 'deep, depressed', Old Slav. *nici* 'bowing down'? *naylānd* 'hungry'. — Etym. unknown.

nayan 'bread', not Rav., Bell.; Waz. *nyan* 'wheaten bread', B., M. *nayān* 'bread', Khl. *nāyan* 'barley bread', Kab. Prs. *nān-i-nayān* = *nān-i-yandām* 'wheaten bread': — Cf. Orm. K. *lxan*, Par. *nayōn*, Bal. *nayan*, Minj. *nay(a)n*, Soghd. *nyñ* etc. (cf. Gauthiot, MSL. XIX, 129). — < **ni-kan*? (cf. AO. I, 278 ff.). But Prs. *nān* cannot be explained in this way. Cf. Prs. *nayan* 'anisum quod pani inspergitur'?

nyarui 'fireplace'. — Waz. *lyarai*, M. *layarai*, B. *nayarai*, Khl. *na'arē*, H. *anyarē*. — < **ni-gara* 'heating-place', cf. Lat. *fornus* etc., Shgh. *nižār* 'coal' < **nj-yār*.

Waz. *nyōrai* 'pad placed under a waterpot'. — Etym. unknown. — **ni-garta-ka*-, v. s.v. *yarəl*?

356. *nyardəl*, *nyarəm* 'to swallow'. G. rejects the comparison with Av. *gar-*, Skr. *gr-*, *ni-gr-*, Wkh. *neš-gar-* (cf. also E. Oss. *niqqurīn*) on account of the *r*, but considers that the Psht. word may be connected with Skr. *grdhi-* 'to covet'. — Semasiologically this is unsatisfactory. The *r* may have been adopted into the present stem, as in other cases, and a secondary inf. *nyardəl* have been formed instead of **nyarəl* (cf. Par. *nēr-*, *nōl* 'to take out' < **ni-bar-*). — Waz. *nyāštal*, *nyōrəm* (cf. Khl. *nyārəma*) has been attracted to *nyāštal* 'to roll up', with which it is scarcely identical. — *yārai* 'glutton' < **garaka-*. *nyāštal*, *nyārəm* 'to wrap up, fold up', Waz. *nyāštal*, *nyōrəm*, H. *nyāxtəl*, cf. sv. *yarəl*.

143. *nyutəl*, *nywatəl*, *nyāšəm* 'to obey, listen', G. < **ni-gauš-*, cf. Av. *gaoš-* 'to hear', Prs. *niyōšīdan* 'to hear, obey'. Cf. *ywaž*.

149. *nəh*, *nō* '9', G. < Av. *nava*. — I never heard *nō*. Waz., Ms. *na*, Pur., Sl. *nə*, A. *nəh*, H., Sw., Sh. *nāha*, Khl. *nōha*, Nyaz., Rs., Trk. *nəhə*, M. *nāhā*, M. 2, Km. 2 *nahá*, Z., Km. *nōha*, M. 1 *nahə*, B. *ānə*, Kh. *āna*, Kh. 1 *ānā*. — *nəh* etc. infl. by Prs. *nah* (Barth., ZairWb. 68 also seems to be of this opinion), just as Orm. K. *nah*, L. *nā*. — B., Kh. *ānə* etc. have been formed on the analogy of *ā'a*, *ōtō* etc. '8', Afr. *nəhə* etc. on the analogy of *ātā* etc. — Sw. *nūlas*, H. *nūllas* '19' etc. are recent formations from *nəh* + *las*. M., Sl., Rs., Z. *nūnas*, Pur. *nōnas*, Kh. 1, B. 1, M. 2 *nūnas*, M. 1, B., Kh. *nūnnas*, Ms. *nūnas*, Km. *nunlās* also are developed from *nullas* through nasalization. — Rav. mentions *tērai* '9', cf. Waz. *lār*

pa wōta from *tēr* 'passed' < **tarya-*. Cf. Oss. *far-ast* '9', where '8' is likewise taken as the point of departure.

njal 'young woman, damsel', v. s.v. *jinai*.

njatəl, *njanəm* 'to plant in the ground, ingraft, stick in', *nəatai* 'erect'.

— Etym. unknown. — It is difficult to explain the difference between the pres. stem *njan-* (< **ni-kanya-*?), and the preter. *njat-* (< **ni-kašta-*, **ni-kaxta-*, with *j* from the pres.?). Poss. *n* < **su-*, *-t* < **št-*? Neither Minj. *niyān-* 'to plant', nor Wkh. (Hjuler) *kāstən* 'id.' can be compared with the Psht. verb.

144. *nika* 'grandfather', G. < Av. *nyāka-*. — Waz. *nika*, H., Khl., M. *nika*, B. *nēkə*. — Why does *k* remain?

nūk '(finger-)nail'. Waz. *nūk*, H., B., A., Ga., M. *nuk*. — Horn (1016) compares Prs. *nāxun-*. — The *k* remains unexplained, but cf. Kurd. *neinuk*, Par. *nōrk* (Ishk. *nirxok*, Sangl. *narxax*). — Borrowing from Prs. *nauk*, *nōk* 'point, tip, beak' not prob.

nūl 'sorrow, grief'. — Etym. unknown. — Connexion with Goth. *naups* 'need' etc. not prob.

nēmai 'a half, moiety', poss. genuine < Av. *naēma-* 'half'. — *nīm* 'half' berr. from Prs.

146. *nūm* m. 'name', G. < Av. *nāman-*. — Waz. *nūm* (not **nīm*), Khair-ul-B. *nūm*, obl. *nama*, H., Khl., A.J., Km. *nūm*, Nz., Z., Bn. *nām* (berr. from Prs.), H., Khl., Y., B., Z., M. 2, Km., Km. 1 *nāma*, *nāma*, Khl. *nūma*.

147. *nū(m)* 'navel'. G. compares Skr. *nābhi-*, Prs. *nāf* etc. — Waz. *nūm* (v. s.v. *nūm*), Khl. *nūm*, H. *nāma*. **nāb-* > **nāβ-* > **nūw* > *nūm* or *nū*. *nāma* < **nābya-*? But cf. *nūe*.

145. *nmūnj* m. 'prayer'. G. compares Prs. *namāz* etc. — Waz. *lmūnz*, H. *mūz*, *muz*, Khl., Nz., A.J., Taj., Ga. *mūz*, *mūnz*, Gh., Kh. *nmūnz*, GhGh. *nmūnj*, Kh. 1 *nmūnz*, B., B. 1 *almūnj*, M. 1 *lmūnz*. — < **namānē* < **namāč-*, cf. Soghd. *nm'ē* etc. — The Prs. lw. *nmāšām* 'evening prayer' (< *namāz-i-šām*) shows similar dialectal differences; e.g. Waz. *lmōšōm*, Afr. *lmāxām*, H., Khl. etc. *māxām*, Kh. *māšām*. Cf. also Waz. *lmōzdīgar* 'afternoon' < *nmāzdīgar*, Khl. *māzigār*.

nmānjəl, *nmāzəl* 'to nourish, support, foster, protect'. — Etym. unknown.

135. *nan* 'to day'. G. compares Skr. *nūnam* 'now', Av. *nū*, *nūrəm* 'now'. — Gen. *nən*. — Cf. Shgh. *mor* etc. 'to-day'. *nən* < **nun-*. — Also the particle *nō*, *nū* 'now, well' is prob. derived from *nū*.

nīnē f. pl. 'roasted grain'. — Prob. a dialect form < *lūna* (q. v.). Cf. Waz. *nīnyē* 'pimples, eruption'.

148. *nūnd*, *nūmd*, *lūnd* 'wet'. G. compares Prs. *nam* < **namna-* < **nabna-*. — Most dialects have dissimilation: Waz. *lūnd*, Khl., B. *lūnd*, H. *lund*, but M. *nund*. Pl. m. H. *lam^bda*, B. *lāmda*, Khl. *lāwnda*, Km. *nānda*, M. *nānda*. — *nūmd* < **nambda-* < **nambdha-*. — Darm. (XXVIII)

derives *lambəl* 'to wash' from **namb-*, cf. *lambēdal* 'to be moistened'.

Cf. also Waz. *nāwā* f. 'damp, moistness' < **nāb-*?

nandāra 'spectacle, sight, show', Waz. *nandōra*, *nīndōra*, *landōra* etc.

— Etym. unknown.

Waz. *nandiār*, *nāndiār* 'wife of mother's brother'. — Formed from *nū* (q. v.) as *wrandār* (q. v.) from *wrōr*.

nandrōr, *ndrōr* etc. 'husband's sister'. — Waz. *nandrōr*, B. *nandrōr*,

H. *ndrōr*, M. *ndrōr*, Ga. *undrōr*, Khl. *indrōr*. Reg. the pl. v. s. v.

mōr. — Darm. (CXXVIII) compares Skr. *nanāndar-*. — To **nandr-*

< *nanandr-* has been affixed *-ōr*, which is characteristic of other words denoting female relationship. Cf. Kab. Prs. *nanū*.

150. *nōnkaī* 'boil, pustule'. G. compares *lūna* (q. v.) — Prob. a misprint for *nōnakaī* (Rav.), better *nūnakaī* (Bell.). Cf. Waz. *nūnakī* m. pl. 'small-shot'.

nar-, pl. *nār* 'male, man'. Cf. Av. *nar-*, Prs. *nar*. The irregular plural renders it prob. that the word is genuine.

narai 'slender, fine, narrow'. Cf. Oss. *nareg*.

nārai 'breakfast'. — Prob. borr. from Prs. *nahāra*.

358. *nōr* 'other, another'. Darm. < **naotara-*; but this seems doubtful to G. — Etym. unknown. — In many dialects *nōr* or *nūr*.

140. *nāra* 'stem, stalk of a plant', G. < **narda-*, cf. Prs. *nāl* 'stalk, reed' etc. — But the Psht. word is prob. borr. from Ind., cf. e. g. Panj. *nār* 'stalk or wheat straw'.

naṛēdal 'to be razed, demolished'. — Etym. unknown.

136. *naṛəl*, *nāṛam* 'to bawl, cry out'. G. compares Skr. *nard-* 'to bellow, roar', Prs. *nālīdan* 'to complain'. — Waz. *naṛēdal* 'to bray'.

nīs-, v. *nīwul*.

naskōr 'upside down'. — Etym. unknown.

141. *nāstal* 'to sit down', *kṣē-nāstal*. G. compares Av. *had-*, *nišhidaiti*, Prs. *nišastan* etc. — *nāst* 'sitting' < **ni-hasta-*, 3 s. (*kṣē-*)*mī* < **ni-hidati* (v. AO. I, 275). Regarding **h*, not **š* after *i* v. BSL. XXIV, 205 sqq. *naṣṭējal* 'to wring, squeeze', Waz. *niṣṭēdal*. — Etym. unknown.

nṣatəl 'to cling, stick'. — H. *nxata*, Khl. *nxētē* 'sticking'. — Poss. < **ni-srišta-*, cf. Av. *sraēš-* 'to stick', W. Oss. *sans*, E. Oss. *sasm* 'glue' < **sraišman-* (Skr. *śleṣman-* 'mucus, phlegm'). — The pres. *nṣaləm* and *nṣalēdal* must belong to another root (**ni-šad-*?, Darm. compares *nišāstan*). Acc. to AJ. also preter. *xpē yē wu nixlē* 'his feet stuck'. *natəl*, *natəm* 'to sack, spoil'. Cf. Av. *nas-* 'to disappear', Phl. *našī-nūtan* 'to destroy'. The preter. stem *nat-* < **našta-* has been introduced into the present.

137. *nawē* '90', G. < Av. *navaiti-*. Shirani *nīmī* with assim. — Other ways of expressing this number are: H. *lāsalya*, B. *ātiaolās*, M. 2 *atyālas*, Kh. *calōr nīm šala*, Kh. 1 *las depāsa calōr šala*.

138. *nawai* 'new, fresh', G. < Av. *nava-ka*.
nāwa 'gutter, tube', *tarnāw*, Waz. *tarnōwai* 'aqueduct'. Cf.Orm. *nāw^a* 'hollow between two hills', Prs. *nāw* 'boat, canal, tube'. Poss. borr.
142. *nāwē* 'bride'. G. compares N. Bal. *nau*. — Khl. *nāwē*, Waz. *nōwyē*. — Wkh. *nawānz* (Bell.). — Cf. *nawai*.
nīwul, *nasam*, *nisam* 'to take, seize, catch'. — H., M., Nz. *nīs*-, Z. *nās*-, Kand. (LSI.) *wō-nēw* 'took'. — Darm. compares Av. *nāš*- 'to obtain'. — A similar difference between the preter. and the pres. stem is found in Orm. K. *nōk* (< **naftaka*-?), *nīs^am* (L. *nasam*) 'id.'. — < **nift^o*, *nifs^o*, or *naft^o*, *nafs^o*? — Cf. also Sāk. *nās*-, preter. *nā*- 'to take, seize'. Christ. Soghd. *niyās*- 'to take' prob. < **ni-as*.
151. *nwar* 'sun', G. < Av. *hvar*-. — H., K., Taj., Khl., Durr.K., Trk. War. *nwar*, G., Tr., Gh., GhGh., Sl., Pur. 1 *nmar*, A. *n^omār*, Waz., Kh., Kh. 1 *nmēr*, Waz. *lmēr*, B., B. 1 *almēr*, Rs. *lmar*, Sh. *mar*, M., M. 1, Km., Z. *myēr*. (Afr., B. etc. gen. *gamma*). — The development of **hw*- > **n^hw*- > *nw*- (after words ending in a vowel?) may perhaps be compared with Av. **ahwa*- > **āhwa*- > *anhwa*-, provided that Av. *η* in this position is not only graphical. Note Av. *hvar*- 'sun', *x^var*- 'to eat': Psht. *nwar*, *xwar*-, possibly different sandhi-forms. — If **ihr* > *ēr* (cf. *cēr*), *myēr* might also represent *mīdra*-, cf. Minj. *mīrā* 'sun' etc.; but this contamination is not prob.
- nwarai*, *nmarī* 'garment, dress'. < **hwara*- < **wahra*-, cf. Av. *vah*- 'to dress', *vanhar^o* 'dress'?
153. *nwarai*, *nmarai* 'bit, morsel, food, bread'. — G. compares *xwarai* 'to eat'. — Kh. 1, M. 3, Waz. *marai*, Z., Km., B. *marāi*, H., Khl. *nwarai*. — Regarding **hw* > *nw* v. s.v. *nwar*. — Darm. proposes to derive *mōr* 'satisfied' from **nwōr* < **hwarta*-.
152. *nwaraz*, *maraz* f. 'quail'. G. compares Skr. *wartikā*-, Prs. *wardij*-. — H., Khl., B. *māraz*, Lor. *nmaraz*, *nwaraz*, A.J. *marāza*. Rav. *maraz* m., *nwar(a)z* f. 'quail', but *nwaraz* f. 'sandpiper, quail', Trumpp *mraz*, *nwaraz* f. 'quail', but *nwarz* f. 'sandpiper'. *nwaraz* is a dubious form. — *nwaraz*, Wkh. *wōlē*, Ishk. *wōrc* < *(*h*)*wartičē*-, f. of *(*h*)*wartika*-. — *nwaraz* and Kurd. *hawārde* (Houtum-Schindler) point to an initial **hw*-.
359. *nwasai* 'grandson'. G. compares Prs. *nawāsa* etc. — *nwasai* (H. *n^oasē*, Khl., Taj., Durr.K. *nwasē*, Trk. *nwasāi*, Sb. *nasē*), *nmasai* (Kh. 1, Khair-ul-B. *nmasai*, Ga. *nmasāi*, A. *enmasai*), *lmasai* (Waz., Sl. *lmasai*, M. 1, Ms. *lmāsai*, Rs., Pur. 1 *lmasai*, M. *l^amasai*, B., B. 1 *almasai*), f. H. *n^oasāi*, Trk. *nwas^oi*, A. *enmasāi*, M. *l^amasāi*, M. 1 *lmasē*, B. *abnasāi*. — The *s* shows that this word has been borr. from Prs. It has been borr. into most Hindu Kush languages, cf. Wkh. *napūs*, Shgh. *nebās*, Pash. *nawasū*, Kati *nāwās* etc. Ir. **napasa*-.

< **napatsa*-, from which form these words could be derived, would have no parallels in other languages.

357. *nīyūz*, *nīūz*, *nīz*, pl. *nīūzūna*, *nīāza* 'flood, inundation, torrent', G. < **niwāza*-, cf. Skr. *ni-vah*- 'to carry off, to flow out of'. — Waz. *nīs*. — *nīyūz* < **niwāza*- is phonetically difficult; better < **ni-yauza*- cf. Av. *yaoz*- 'to surge, get excited', *yaoza*- 'surging (of water)'.
139. *naždē* 'near'. G. compares Av. *nazdīšta*-, *nazdīyah*- 'nearest, nearer'. — Khl., Ga., B., Z. *nīždē*, M. *nīždē*, Kh. *nīždō*, Ms., Waz. *nəždē*, Khair-ul-B. *nəzd(i)*, Khl. *nīždē*, *nīzdē*, H. *nīzdē*, K., A., Sb. *nīzdē*, Waz. *nəzdē*. — < Av. *nazdīyah*-, with palatalization of *s* and of the vowel (as in Sar. *nīsd*, Kurd. *nēsīk* etc.). -*ē* may be due to the influence of *lirē* 'far'.
- nəžai* 'sneeze', *nəžal* 'to sneeze'. — Waz. *nəžai*, H. *ṇgē*, Khl. *ingē*. < **hnuša-ka*-, cf. Prs. *šinōša*, Minj. *xnīga* 'sneeze', and further Oss. *äxsnjrsjn* 'to sneeze'.
- nōž*, pl. *nāžə*, f. *nōža* 'pure, unmixed, unadulterated'. — Etym. unknown. Scarcely borr. from Prs. *nōš* 'sweet, agreeable'.
154. *nəžōr* 'daughter-in-law'. G. compares Skr. *snuṣā*-, Bal. *našār*. — Waz. *nəžōr*, H. *ṇgōr*, Ga. *ṇgōr*, Pur. 1 *ṇgōr*, B. *nṇgōr* etc. Reg. the pl. v. s.v. *mōr*, H. *ṇgwāndē* under the infl. of *xwāndē* 'sisters'. — Bal. *našār* is prob. borr. from Psht. (v. AO. I, 279). Cf. also Soghd. *šwnšh*, Kab. Prs. *sunū*, Prs. *sumuh*, *sunah*, *sun(h)ār*. — In Lhd. also the pl. *nōhrī* etc. of *nūh* has been influenced by the original stem in *-r dhī*, pl. *dhīrī* etc. 'daughter' (v. LSI. VIII, 1, 337).

P.

155. *pa* 'on, at', G. < Av. *upa*. — But *upa* would result in Psht. *ba* (v. *bānde*, *blēždəl*, *blōš*, *bōrjal*, *brastən*). *pa* < Av. *paiti*, which has been curtailed in proclisis like Prs. *ba*, Bal. *pa* etc. — Archaic and Kand. *par* < Av. *pairi*.
- paī* 'milk' < Av. *payah*-. — H. *paī*, Khl. *pai*, B. *pai* 'sour milk'. Cf. *šaudə*. — Cf. Par *pē*, Orm. L. *pāk* 'milk', Shgh. *pai*, Ishk. *fōi*, Wkh. *pai* 'curds'. — It is not prob. that this word is borr. from Hi. *pai* 'anything to drink, juice, water, milk', which does not seem to be used in NW. Ind. languages. — *drē* '3' < *ṇrayah*, but *paī* < **payāh* pl.? — Waz. *piyawara* 'giving milk'. V. also *pēyla*.
156. *pača* 'dung of sheep', G. < **puškā*-, cf. Prs. *pušk* etc. — Bell., Gilbertson (Bal. Dict. 403) have *puča*, prob. = **pāča*. — Cf. also Prs. *pučušk* 'dung of sheep, camels etc.', *pačak* 'dried dung of cows', Shgh. *pašč* 'dung'.

- pēčūmai* 'slope upwards, ascent'. — Waz: *pēčūmai*. — Poss. < **pati-škamba-ka-*, cf. Av. *paiti-škamb-* 'to lean against'. Cf. Lat. *clivus*: *clino* etc.
- pēyla* 'maid, virgin' < Av. **payō-galā-* (cf. *zaryāla*), v. s. v. *paī*. Cf. Slav. *děva* 'virgin' < *ǃdhēi-* 'to suck', AS. *fēmnē* 'virgin, young married woman': Av. *paēman-* 'mother's milk' etc.
364. *pōh* 'aware, intelligent', *pōha* 'intelligence'. G. considers Bal. *pōh* 'intelligence', *pōh biay* 'to understand' (= Psht. *pōh šwal*) to be borrr. from Psht. — H. *pō^a*, Z. *pō*, Khl. *pō*, *pō^h*, Waz. *pē(i)*, *pōē*. — Also Par. *pō*. — Borrr., but from where? A connexion with Av. **pāh-*, *pišya-* 'to see' is poss., but uncertain.
- phul-wārai* 'a white rose'. — *phul-* borrr. from Ind., but *wārai* poss. < **warda-*, cf. Prs. *gul* etc.
175. *plā* f., 'journey, march', G. < Av. *paθ-*. — Av. also *paθā-*. Why *γwā*, *mlā*, *plā*, *γlā*, but *špa*, *swa*, *γla*?
157. *pal*¹ m. 'foot, footstep, pace', G. < Av. *paða-* 'footstep, foot (as a measure)'. — It is very doubtful whether *pal* ever means 'foot' (v. *pša*), I only heard the word in sentences like M. 3 *dā hāyē pāl mū wā'x'sto* 'we found their footprints'. Prs. *pai* means 'footprint, step'. — Cf. *palai* 'pedestrian, footman', *abl* 'bare-footed', (Waz. (y)ēbal, H. *xpē-ābl*, Khl. *xpē-abl*) < **a-padya-* (**padya-* 'shoe', cf. Skr. *padya-* 'relating or belonging to the foot'). *darbalaī* 'tripod', v. s. v. *drē*. — Waz. *yāra-bal* 'hearth', v. s. v. *ōr*, *γō-bal* 'threshing' v. s. v. *γwā*. — Waz. *palatai* f. 'attitude of sitting with crossed legs' is borrr. from Lhd. *patthali* f. 'id.'.
- pal*² m., pl. *plūna* 'mill-stone'. — Etym. unknown.
- Waz. *pal*³ m. 'small ravine', Ms. *pal* 'small river, pond'. — Etym. unknown.
- Waz. *pal*⁴ m. 'fringe of hair falling over forehead'. Cf. *wurbał*. < **pala-* 'falling'?
158. *pala* 'tendon, nerve'. G. compares Prs. *pai* 'id.'.
- pal* 'exempted, absolved, forgiven'. — Etym. unknown.
- pūl* m. 'a film over the eye'. — Cf. Av. *pūli-* 'putrefaction', Skr. *pūli-* m. 'purulent matter, pus'.
- palna* 'falsehood, untruth'. — Borrr. from Prs., the derivation suggested p. 7 is wrong.
174. *plan* 'broad, wide', G. < Av. *paθana-*. — Orm. K. *plan* borrr. from Psht., and *pan* genuine.
176. *plār* 'father', G. < Av. *pitar-*. — Tarin *piyār* (LSI. X, 112) is scarcely a genuine form. I heard Tarin *plār*. — *plār* < *pitar-*, not **pīr* < **piθr-*, which would have had less resemblance with *mōr* < *māθr-* etc. — *plandar* 'step-father' is prob. moulded on Prs. *pidandar*. B. 2 *plandār*, H. *patandār*.
- palōša* 'a ray of light' (Rav.), *palwaša* (Bell.). — Etym. unknown.
- pul-wāša* 'heel-ropes, noose' < **pada-bastrā-*, v. s. v. v. *pal* and *wand*.

159. *pam* 'scab, mange', *paman* 'mangy', G. < Av. *pāman-*. — Waz. *paman* subst. and adj., Khl. *pam*. — *pam* has been formed from the adj. (**pāma* would have resulted in **pūm*), perhaps under the influence of Lhd. *pā*. — But *pūn* 'id.' < **pāmnah*.
363. *pūnda* 'heel'. G. compares Bal. *pūnzīg*, and doubtfully Av. *pāšna-* etc. Darm. compares Psht. *pša* 'foot'. — Khl., B., Ga. *punda*, Waz. *pīnda*. — *pūnda* < **pāntā-*, cf. Anc. Slav. *pēta* 'heel', *pōlo* 'foot-chain' (cf. Bal. *phend* 'heel-rope'). — It is not probable that Bal. *pūnzīg* (*phīz*, *phīd*, *pīnz*) belongs to the same stem. — Rav. *pūṇḍai*, *paṇḍai* 'heel', and Bell. *puṇḍai* 'heel', *paṇḍai* 'calf of the leg'. But this word (Waz. *paṇḍai*, Khl. *paṇḍai*, B. *puṇḍai*, M. *pāṇḍā* etc.) means only 'calf of the leg' and is borr. from Ind. (cf. Skr. *piṇḍaka-* Lhd. *pinnī*, Kati *puṇu*, Waig. *pūrē* etc.). — Reg. *pša* v. s.v.
168. *pinja* '5', G. < Av. *panča*. — Khl., Kh., Sl., A., Taj., H. etc. *pīnzə* etc., G., M., Waz. *pīnzə*, Gh., GhGh., *pinja*, Naz. *pīnjə*, B., Nyaz., Ms., Durr. K. *pīnjə*, Rs. *pīnjə*, Z., Pur. *pīnzə*, M. 2 *pīnzə*, M. 1 *pīnjā*, Km. *pīzə*. — Note **aṇč-* > *-inj-*; cf. Shgh. *pīnc?* — B. 2 *pīnzə* '5', but *pēnzalas* '15'.
160. *panjōs* '50', G. < Av. *pančāsata-*, Skr. *pañcāśat-*. — H., M., Kh., *panzōs*, B., Z. *panjōs*, Waz. *panzōs*, M. 1 *panjōs*, Km. *pīnjōs*, Pur. 1 *pīnjōs*. — *panjōs* < *pančāsata-*. — Unstressed *-aṇč-* was apparently not palatalized, and the *i* of some dialects is due to the influence of *pinjə*.
- pīnal* 'to chuck into the mouth from the palm of the hand, as grain'. — Etym. unknown. — < **panya-*, cf. Lith. *penù* (E. Lith. *peniù*) 'to feed'?
167. *pāṇa* 'leaf', G. < Av. *parāna-*, cf. Prs. *par*, Bal. *pan* etc. — H. *pāṇa*, B. *pāṇi*, M., Z. *pāṇ(i)yē*, Waz. *pōṇyē*. — Cf. also Par. *pōṇ* 'feather', Shgh. *pūn*, Yd. *panuk* 'leaf' (Grierson), *punuk* (Bidd.), *pūna* 'feather'. — The Bal. word is borr. from Si. *pan*"; but *pāṇa* is genuine. — With sonorization of *p-* in sandhi: *baṇa* 'wingfeather', H. *bāṇa*, Khl. *bāṇa*, but *baṇá* 'small feather'. — Cf. also *bāṇō* m., *bāṇa* f. 'eyelash' (Rav.), Waz. *bōṇə* m., Khl. *bāṇə*, M. *bāṇə*, B., H. *baṇa*. — *par* 'feather' is borr. from Prs. — Cf. also Shgh. *bōn* 'beard' (*n* < **rñ* as in *mūn* 'apple')?
- puṇḍai* 'calf of the leg', v. s.v. *pūnda*.
177. *prā-* verbal prefix (in *prā-natəl* q. v.), G. < Av. *parā-* 'away', Skr. *parā-* etc. — *prē-* (in *prē-šōdəl* 'to leave off', *prē-kawul* 'to cut off', *prē-watal* 'to fall', *prē-yastəl* 'to throw', *prē-wīnjəl* 'to wash'), which G. finds it difficult to explain, < **parai*, cf. Gr. *παραι*. — Cf. *par*, *prōləl*.
161. *par* 'over, upon', G. < Av. *upairi*. — *par* is used as a prepos. in Kand. = *pa*. In other dialects we find *prē* 'on him, it' < **par ē* (Km.) or *pē* (H., Khl., Nz., M., Z.), *pu* (B.), either < *pa ē*, or from

prē as *lē* < *trē* 'from him, it' (q. v.). — *upairi* would become **bar* (**bār*?), v. s.v. *bar* (< *upara*). *par* < Av. *pairi*. — The verbal prefix *prē*- is not identical with *par*, as stated by G., but is derived < **parai*- (v. s.v. *prā*).

pāra (in *da pāra* 'for the sake of'), borr. from Lhd. *pārū* 'id'.

169. *pērai* m., *pērai* f. 'demon', G. < Av. *pairikā*-, cf. Prs. *parī*. — Km. 1 pl. *pēriyān*, Waz. pl. *pāriōn*.

181. *pōr* 'debt', G. < Av. *pāra*- 'guilt'. — Bal. *pōr* must be borr. from Psht., and Khetrani *phōr* again from N.Bal.

182. *pōre* 'across, beyond, on the other side', G. < Av. *pāirē*, loc. of *pāra* = Skr. *pāra*- 'the further bank of a river'. — Av. *pāirē* is not traceable. — *pōre* is used also in the sense of 'on, at, till' (Khl. *ōsa pōre* 'till now', M. *rā pōrē* 'with me', Z. *e Jallabāta pērē* 'as far as Jalalabad', M. *pa cāniō pērē* 'in the curls', M. 3 *pa mañō pērē* 'regarding the apples' etc.). — Waz. *pēri*, *pōri*, Afr. *pērē*, Nz. *pōryē*, H., Khl. etc., *pōrē*.

Waz. *parēdal* 'to run, flee', *parawāl* 'to make run', Rav. *parawul* 'to instigate' etc. — Cf. Par., Pash. *par*- 'to go'. Prob. of Ind. origin.

Waz. *pargai* 'acorn' < **parku*+*ka*? Cf. Lat. *quercus*, Skr. *parkaṭi*- 'ficus religiosa'. Prob. genuine, not borr. from Panj. *pargāi* 'quercus ilex', which denotes the tree, not the fruit.

paryaz 'trembling (at the commencement of small-pox)'. — Etym. unknown.

parhār 'wound, blow', borr. from a Dard or tats. form of Skr. *prahāra*-, cf. Pash. *laār*, *θlāar*, *šavōr* etc., Hi. etc. *prahār* (tatsama). — Waz. *prawōr*, *pēyawōr*; *pya*°, *prawaržollai* 'wounded' is due to a contamination with *waržal* 'to cut up'.

361. *prōlāl* 'to sell'. G. compares Prs. *furōxtan* 'id.', and analyses the verb as composed of a noun *prō*, poss. borr. from Prs. *furōš*, and *lāl* 'to give'; but he would expect *wr*-, not *pr*-. — Rav. also *prōwul*; Waz. and gen. *xarcawul* is used. — *prōlāl* < **parā-dā*-, cf. Soghd. *pr'δ*-, Shgh. *pardād*-, Minj. *pōlār* (< **para-dār*-, Gauth., MSL. XIX, 151). — **para-wak*-, as in Prs., in Par. *pharāt*-, Orm. *prawak*, and prob. in Wkh. *pūrūt* (acc. to Gauth. < **para-rā-ta*).

prēmištāl 'to live, dwell', v. s.v. *mēšta*.

162. *parūn* 'yesterday'. G. compares Prs. *paran* 'id.', Skr. *purāṇa*- 'ancient, former'. — Cf. Orm. *prān*. — *baranai* 'stale, not fresh; yesternight', *barāyā*, Waz. *barāyā* 'yesternight', with sonorization of *p*.

170. *pērūne* f. pl. 'the Pleiades', G. < Av. *paoiryaēnas-ca* (*paoiryaēni*-), cf. Prs. *parwīn*. — *pērūn*- < **parwīn*-? -*ūn*- can scarcely be the regular, phonetic outcome of **wīyain*-. Bal. *panwar* also is irregular, and prob. borr.

prānatəl, *prānajəm* 'to open, unclose, loosen, separate, spread'. — H. *prānizəm*, Khl. *prānistəl*, *prānizama* (also: *haya jandra pranišlē šī* 'this lock can be opened'), A.J. *prānistəl*, *prānizəm*. — Prob. contamination of two roots. **nistəl* < **nad-* < **nedh-* 'to tie' (cf. Skr. *nah-*, Lat. *nōdus* etc.). **natəl*, **najəm* < **nak-* < **neq^w-*? If *j* is correct, not < **naz-* < **negh-* (cf. Lat. *necto*?).

163. *parōs* 'last year'. G. compares Skr. *parut*, Prs. *pār-sāl*, Wkh. *pard*. — If the form *parōs* (Gilbertson, Engl. Psht. Coll. Dict., specimen page) is correct, *par-* would correspond to Wkh. *pard* < **parut*, Par. *parā-sur* etc. — But prob. < **par-watsa-*, cf. Sar. *parwus*, Shgh. *parwās* 'id.', and Wkh. *viti* 'year' (Hjuler).

parša 'rock', Waz. *pārša* 'bare, sloping rock'. — Borr. from a Dard form corresponding to Skr. *pāṣya-* n. pl. 'stones', *pāṣāna-* 'stone' etc. Cf. Kati *parši* 'rock, mountain', with retention of *rš*.

prē-šōdəl 'to drop, leave' v. s.v. **šōdəl*.

prat 'distant', poss. < **para-šta-*, cf. Av. *parā* 'away', *paraka-* 'distant'.

prōt, f. *prata* 'fallen, lying down' < **parā-wašta-*, v. *prē-watəl*.

prē-watəl 'to fall', v. s.v. *watəl*.

parxa 'dew'. — Waz., H. *pārxa*, Khl. *pārxa*, M. *pārxiwā*. — Etym. unknown. — If borr. from a Dard form corresponding to Skr. *pruṣvā-* 'drop of water, rime', cf. Khaw. *praṣyār* 'dew', the Waz. form must be borr. from N. Psht.

parzēdəl 'to be thrown as in wrestling, to be prostrated, overturned'.

Cf. Skr. *pari-hā-* pass. 'to be inferior to, fail, desist', Av. *zā(y)-* 'to send away'?

Kh. *paražēlē* m. 'wounded' < *para-jata-*, v. sv. **žəl*.

pīrawədəl (*pīrəl*), *pīrəm* 'to buy'. Etym. unknown.

165. *pār* 'ruined, lost in gambling', G. < Av. *parata-*, *pāša-* 'lost, defeated'. — Waz. *pār* 'worsted, defeated'. — In the sense of 'gambling house' *pār* is borr. from Śi. *phaḍ^w* 'id.'. Pash. *pharag* 'lost in gambling' renders it poss. that the Psht. word is entirely borr. from Ind. (cf. Skr. *sphaṭ-* 'to hurt, injure'?).

pārsōb m. 'swelling', *pārsēdəl* 'to swell, expand'. — Etym. unknown.

pīārma 'a kind of brace, rope, strap'. — Etym. unknown.

164. *parūnai* 'veil, mantle worn by women'. G. compares Prs. *parda*, which is borr. in Psht. *parda*. — Cf. also Skr. *paṭa-*, *paṭala-* 'id.', poss. Goth. *falpan* 'to fold'.

prang 'leprosy', *prangai* 'a leper'. — M. *prāṅg* *prāṅg* 'a piebald panther'. — Etym. unknown.

178. *prāṅg* 'panther'. G. compares Skr. *prḍāku-*, Prs. *palang*. — Gen. *prāṅg*, *prāṅg*, Waz. *prōṅg*. — Skr. *prḍāku-* in the sense of 'tiger, panther' only in Lex., but cf. Lhd. *parrā*. Pash. *purāṅg* is borr. from Psht. — Cf. Khōw. *purdām*, Par. *parōṅ*, which also seem to be connected with this group of words.

- parpūs* 'lungs, entrails of an animal'. Borr. from a Dard form of Skr. *phu(p)phusa-* 'lung'. Cf. Pash. *papū*, Waig. *papūs* etc., but Lhd. *phipphur* etc.
179. *psə* m. 'gen. name for goats and sheep', G. < Av. *pasu-*, cf. Bal. *pas* etc. — Thus Afr. etc. *psə*, but B. *p^asə*, H. *pesə* 'male goat'. *pas* m. 'a dumb fart'. — Etym. unknown. — Not directly < Indo-Eur. **pezid-*, but prob. a onomatop. formation of a similar character.
- psöləl* 'to put on, wear', *psöl* 'necklace, belt', < **pati-* (or *upa-*) *sad-*. Cf. Av. *sādayantī-* 'name of a kind of garment', Skr. *chad-* 'to cover, cloth', *prati-chad-* 'to cover' etc. V. *psūnai*.
- pāslawul* 'to give in charge, consign, commit'. — Etym. unknown.
362. *psān* 'a sharpening stone'. Acc. to G. borr. from Prs. *fasān*. *psūnai* 'ambush' < **upa-sād(a)na-*? Cf. Skr. *upa-cchanna-* 'concealed, hidden'. V. *psöləl*.
- psör* m. 'breadth, latitude'. — Etym. unknown.
- psarlai* 'the spring'. — Waz., Bn., Pur., *psarlai*, Taj. *psarlē*, Ga., Z. *pasarlai*, Dürr. K. *pasarlē*, Sl. *pasárlai*, M. *parsalai*, M. 1 *pársalai*, B. 1 *parsalai*, Kh., Kh. 1 *spárlai*, Trk. *sparlāi*, A. 'sparlai', H. *sparlē*, Khl. *sparlē*, B., Mhm. *sarlai*, K. *sárle*. — < **upa-sarada-ka-*, cf. Av. *upa-naxtar-* 'adjoining the night', Skr. *upa-parvan-* 'the day before the Parvan', *upa-pūrvarātram* 'towards the beginning of the night', Khorazmian *pa-čirē* 'n. of the month preceding čirē', Lith. *pa-vāsaris* 'spring' (*vāsara* 'summer'), Czech *podzim* 'autumn' (*zima* 'winter'). — Cf. Minj. *psüdroh* 'id.' (not 'spring' = 'fountain', Grierson, Ishk., p. 13. In Biddulph's vocabularies the word 'spring' always denotes the season). — In Psht. and Minj. the lost word **sarad-* must have denoted 'summer' as in Oss. — Note **sarad-*, with the strong stem as in Skr. *śarad-*. The elision of the vowel has taken place so late that **r(a)d* has resulted in *rl*, not *r*. (Minj. **r(a)δ* > *dr*, not **rl*). But cf. *kōrma* s.v. *kōr*. — *zəmai*, *mənai*, *wōrai* < **zīmaka-*, **hamínaka-*, **wāsītaka-* (?), but *psar'ái* < **upa-saradāka-*.
- pōst*, pl. *pāstə* 'soft, yielding', Waz. *pēst* 'soft, smooth, flat, low-lying' (*də pōsta watan* 'of the plain') < **pasta-* 'fallen, low', cf. Prs. *past* 'low'. — Also *pōs*, pl. *pāsə*; the phonetically regular forms would be *pōs*: *pāstə*.
- pəš* 'blacksmith'. — Etym. unknown.
- pašakāl*, *paršakāl*, *bašakāl* 'rainy season'. — H. *pašakāl*, Waz. *pēša* 'shower of rain'. Cf. Prs. *baršakāl*, *pašākāl*, *puršikāl* etc. 'rainy season, rain-cloud'. — From Hi. tatsama *barškāl* etc. — *wasa* 'summer shower' from Lhd., *barsāt* 'rain' from Hi.
- pšarlai* 'a kid when about one year old', Waz. *pšārl*. Prob. < **upa-saradya-ka-* 'belonging to, born in spring' (v. *psarlai*). Cf. *waryū-mai* q.v. — Also in *dōšar(a)l* 'a kid of two years' (v. Darm., CXLVIII, and cf. Par. *dusara* 'id.'), Waz. *daršārla* 'sheep, three

pešcum. — *puštana* 'question', Waz. *paštanna*, H. *pəxtana*, Kh., B., Nz. *puxtán(n)a*, M. *paxtāna*, M. 2. *pəxtāna* etc. Popularly associated with *paštūn*, cf. A]. *paštūn xū da paštānē wəḡai dai, da rōlai wəḡai na dai* 'a Pathan is hungry after questions, not after bread'.

pušta-warga 'kidney'. — Waz. *paštawargai*, H. *pəxtawārga*, Khl. *puxtawārgē* pl., Ga. *paxtawārgāi*, B. *paxtawārgi*. — < Av. *paršti-* 'back' (v. *puštaī*) + **warkā*, cf. Av. *vrəḍka-*, Prs. *gurda* etc., poss. also Shgh. *ūwǝ* (= **ūš^{wj}*?), *wūšč* (cf. e. g. *vūšč^{wj}* 'carried' < **bṛtaka-*). — Psht. f. prob. from old dual. *-ā*. The assim. **tk* > **k* must be older than the transition **rt* > *r*, cf. Wkh. *welk*, perhaps very much older (v. Jacobsohn, *Arier u. Ugrof.* 220).

pašōya, pašwaya 'spelling'. V. s.v. *šayal*.

pālē, pālō 'remaining, left'. — Waz. *pōlai*, H. *pātə*, B. *pātə*, M., Km. etc. *pāte*, M. 3 *pāt*. — Etym. unknown. **pati-ašta-* from Av. *az-* 'to drive' etc. does not suit the meaning.

patūn 'the thigh of a man'. — H., B., Khl., *patūn* 'id.', but Ga. 'thigh of small animals'. — < Av. *paitištāna-* 'leg', cf. Shgh. *bīštūn*, Yazg. *bəxtēn*.

Waz. *paitōwai* 'the sunny side of a hill', v. s.v. *tōd*.

pēwdəl, pēwdəm, pēyəl, pēyəm 'to string, file, thread, pierce', Waz. *pēyəl* 'to transfix'. — Prob. orig. pres. stem *pēyⁿ*, preter. *pēwdⁿ* < **pati-(w?) af-ya-*, **pati-(w?) af-ta-?* -- Orm. K. lw. *payēk, piyēk* 'to string beads'.

pōwul, piāyəm 'to graze'. — Waz. *pēwəl, pyaiyā*, Bn. *pñeul*. — *pō* < **pāta-*, *piāy-* < **pāy-*, cf. Av. *pā(y)-* 'to guard', Orm. *payēk* 'to graze'. — *pāləl* 'to protect' is borr. from Lhd. *pālan*.

Waz. *paxa* 'feather, leaf'. — Borr. from Ind., cf. Si. *pakhⁿ* 'feather' etc.? But *x* < *kh* is irregular.

pəx 'scab'. — Etym. unknown.

180. *pōx*, pl. *pāxə* 'ripe, cooked', G. < **paxwa-*, cf. Skr. *pakva-*. — Cf. also Shgh. *pēx* 'ripe'. — *ō* through the influence of *w*, cf. *rōy*.

paxsədəl 'to grieve, fret, yearn', *paxsāk, paxšāk* 'sorrow, grief'. — Etym. unknown.

paxwandai 'a loop, noose'. — *wandai* v. s.v. *wand*.

paxyal m. 'sweating', v. s.v. *xwala*.

pyaməl 'to measure (as liquids, grain etc.)'. — < **pati-mā-*, **mayā-?* *piāza* 'miscarrying', v. *spēyāza*.

166. *paza* 'nose'. Acc. to G. genuine, while *pōza* is borr. from Prs. *pōz*. — *pēza* 'peak of a mountain', Waz., B., M. *pēza* 'nose'. H., Khl., Ga., Sb. *pōza*, A. *paza*, Khair-ul-B. *pws*. — Cf. also *kar-bēzē*, **mēzē* 'mucus from the nose', *warbūs* (H. *warbūs*, Khl. *urbūs*) 'muzzle' (cf. sv. *war-*), *lambūzak, lambūza, lambēza* 'muzzle, bridge of the

- nose' (cf. Prs. *tarfūz* etc.), *pēzwān* 'nose-ring'. The forms with *-ēz-* < **-auzy-* are genuine, *pa-* may be explained from **pwa-* < **pau-*. — Orm. L. *pōz* 'mouth' is borr., K. *pyūz* poss. genuine.
360. *pēzēl*, *bēzal* 'to darn, fine-draw, mend, stitch' (Rav., Bell.), G. 'to sift' (on what authority?). — Acc. to G. borr. from Prs. *bēxtan*, *bēzam* 'to sift'. — Imposs. on acc. of the meaning. *pēzna* 'sieve' has no corresponding form in Prs., poss. = **pējna* < **pati-waičanā-*, cf. Yazgh. *paxt-* 'to sift', Ashk. *pēča* 'sieve' etc. — *pēzēl* < **peig-*, cf. Lat. *pingo* in the sense of 'stitching' (cf. Walde s.v.)?
171. *pēžandal*, *pēžunam* 'to recognize', v. *žandal*. *pē-* before palatal as in *pēčūmai*, but *patūn*, *pašōya*, *paxyal*.
pūž 'sprinkling', Waz. *pīž*. Cf. Skr. *pr̥ṣ-* 'to sprinkle'? — *pūž*, *pūg*, *pūk* 'blowing, blast', Waz. *pīkai* is a diff. word, borr. from Lhd. *phūkā*.

R.

- rā* adverbial pron. 1. s. and pl., 'to me', also 'here'. — Gen. *rā*, Afr. *rā*, Waz. *rō*, but. Kh. *rā*, Km. *ar*. — Acc. to Darm. LXXXII < Av. *adra* (cf. *dar*, *war*). *rā* < **adrā*, *ar* < **ādra* acc. to the sentence stress? Cf. Orm. K. *hir*, *rī*, L. *ēr*, *ar* (v. Report, 35).
- rabāna* 'moonlight'. Dissim. < **wrabāna* < **fra-pṛnā-*, cf. Sak. *purra-* 'moon', and poss. Prs. *barn* 'new-moon' (< **apṛna-*?).
- rēbār* 'a go-between, match-maker'. — Etym. unknown.
187. *riča* 'tick, nit, egg of a louse'. G. compares Skr. *likṣā-*, Prs. *rišk*, Oss. *lišk* etc. — **kš* > **šk* in this word is common Ir. (G. § 13,2). — Psht. *i*, not *ə* after *r*. — Caucasian words like Rut. *liḡ*, Bud. *liš*, Chakh. *viš* 'louse' (Erckert) are poss. borr. from Ir.
367. *rōy* 'well, in health'. G. compares Skr. *raghu-*, *laghu-* 'light, quick, active', but objects to f. *rōya*, not **raya*. — Cf. also Av. *rayu-* 'swift'. — *rangai* 'thin, scanty, shallow, slight' (Waz. *rang* 'spread', *rangai* 'shallow') is prob. not connected with *raghu-* etc., as words belonging to this group are not found in the sense of 'small' etc. (cf. Gr. *ἐλαχύς*) in Indo-Ir.
186. *rāma*, *rīma* 'mucus, dysentery' (Bell.), *ramē* pl. 'mucus, bile' (Rav.). G. compares Av. *ray-* 'to stool', Prs. *rīm* 'pus, matter' (also borr. in Psht.). — Why not **rēma*? Prob. < **rimā-*.
rīna 'awl', Waz. *rīnā*. — Etym. unknown.
189. *rūn*, *wrūn* 'thigh', G. < Av. *rāna-*. — Khl. *rūn*, Ga. *wrūn*, Waz. *wrīn*.
wrū < *rū-* is due to the same tendency as Av. *uru-* < **ru-*.
rangai 'thin, slight', v. s.v. *rōy*.
190. *rūn*, f. *rāna* 'bright', *raṇā* f. 'brightness, light', G. < Av. *raoxšna-*. — Waz. *rīn*, f. *raṇa*, Aj., H., Km. etc. *rūṇ*, *raṇa* (not *rūṇa*). — Cf.

also Sak. *rrūnattāti*- 'brightness', Orm. *rūn* 'fire', Par. *rhine*. **au* (**ō*?) > *wa* is later than **xšn* > **žn* > *n*.

raswalai, *rasōlai* 'corn, gall'. — Etym. unknown.

184. *raš* m. 'dirt, filth, ordure, matter or pus from a wound', G. < Av. *raēša*- 'wound, hurt, bodily damage', cf. Prs. *rēš* 'wound, pus, matter'. — Prob. a contamination has taken place between Av. *raēša*-, from *raēš*- 'to hurt' (cf. also Oss. *rīs* 'pain'), and **raiša*- < **loiso*-, cf. Old Prussian *layso* 'potter's clay', Old Norw. *leir* 'clay', and further Lat. *limus* 'filth, dirt', etc. — Waz. *raš* 'cream' prob. is the same word, denoting the thick part of the milk. — Regarding -*aš* v. s.v. *maš*.

rēšəl 'to spin', v. s.v. *wrēšəl*.

rištalai, *rāštalai* 'the grain remaining on the ground of the threshing floor'. Cf. Av. *rāθ*-, *irista*- 'to stick to, adhere to, lie on the ground'.

rāškō m. 'an instrument for drawing anything out with'. < *rā-kšō*, v. *kšəl*.

riškaī 'fillet, strip, band'. < **rištra*-, v. s.v. *wrēšəl*.

188. *rištūnai*, *rištīnai* 'true', *rištiyā* 'truth'. G. compares Av. *arš*- (*arš*-) 'right, true', *arštāt*- '(the goddess of) righteousness' etc., and considers *t* to be the remnant of an old suffix. — *rištiyā* is used also as an adj. — Waz. *rištiyā* (*š* or *š*?), H., Khl., M. 3 *rixtiyā*, Sb. *rextiyā*, B. *rextā*, H., M. 3, Khl. *rixtiyā*, but Khl., A.J., M. 2 also *rištiyā*. — Kohist. Shina lw. *rištēā* 'genuine', *dārištīnū* 'right'. — **rštāti*- (cf. Av. *arštāt*-) > **ršt*-āō > *rištiyā*, and, with secondary palatalization of *š*, *rištiyā*-. These forms can be explained only on the supposition that, in the case of initial **ršt*-, the *š* became *š* through the influence of *r*, before the development of a separate vocalic element. The internal group **ršt*- resulted in **a(r)št* or **u(r)št*, cf. e. g. *išai* (s.v. *ōšōdəl*) and *puštaī*. A different treatment of initial and internal *r* is phonetically quite natural, and is found in Ind. also. — Before a single consonant initial *r* becomes *(*e*)*r*, cf. *rūnd* 'blind' (with secondary elision of the initial vowel), *yaš*, *ēš* 'bear'. — It seems impossible to derive the Psht. forms from **rašt*-, cf. Soghd. *ršt*, *ršty*'*k* 'just, right', Chr. Soghd. *rēštyāq*, Sak. *rrašta*- etc., as this form would result in Psht. **rat*. — The preservation of sonantic *r* in E. Ir. dialects till a comparatively late date is proved by the contrast between Shgh. *ken*- < **kun*- (already in old Ir.) < **kyn*-, but *čūd* < **krt*- (v. s.v. *čāra*), and by Sak. *ysira*- 'heart', where -*d*- must have been elided before **r* became *ir*; if not, we should expect **ysila*- < **sirḍa*-.

rwā 'marriage procession', v. *wrā*.

rawai 'demon, goblin'. — M. f. *rāwiyē*, Z. *rāwyē*. — Derivation < **rawaka*- cf. Skr. *rava*- 'roar, yell' is quite uncertain.

365. *rawdāl*¹, *rawām* 'to reap'. G. rejects the comparison with Skr. *lā-* and mentions the possibility of *rawdāl* < **drawdāl* being related to Prs. *dirawīdan* etc. — To a large extent abandoned, prob. on account of the collision with *rawdāl*², and replaced through Waz. *rēbdāl*, H. *rēbāl*, *rēbām*, Khl. *rēbī*, B. *rēbdāl*, *rēbā* < **raupaya-*, cf. Chr. Soghd. *rōp-* (cf. Barth., *miran* M. III, 8). — The derivation of *rawdāl* from **drawdāl* seems impossible. — *rawd-*, *rawd-* < **rufta-*, the pres. *raw-* is prob. an analogical formation. The original paradigm would be *rawd-*, *rēb-*.
366. *rawdāl*² 'to suck'. G. compares Sar. *row-*, and, with Tomaschek, Gr. *ζοπέω* etc. — Waz. *rāwdāl* trans., *rawāl* caus.
191. *rwaj* f. 'day'. G. compares Av. *raočah-* 'light, day', Skr. *rociṣ-* etc. — Sb., K. *r^waz*, H., Chach *raz*, Ga. *wraj*, Khl., Nz. etc. *wraz*, B. *wrēj*, Afr., B. 1, Ms., Bn. *wrēs*, Kh. (*w*)*rēs*, Waz. *wraz*. — Fem. under the infl. of *špa* 'night'?
- rwastō* 'after, behind', v. *wrastō*.
- ruwēša* 'female marriage guest', v. s.v. *wrā*.
183. *rayāl*, *rāyām* 'to bray (as an ass)', *rayā* f. 'braying'. G. compares Skr. *rai-*, *rāyati* 'to bark'.
- riyāša*, *rāša* 'heap of grain', Khl. *rāša*, Waz. *rēša* 'winnowed grain'. On acc. of the vowel scarcely borr. from Prs. *rāš* 'id.', poss. genuine < **rāsī-*, cf. Skr. *rāṣī-* 'heap'.
- riyawdāl*, *riyawām* 'to raise, lift'. — Etym. unknown. — Connected with Av. *rap-* 'to support, serve', *riyawd-* < **rafti-*?
- rōša* 'fast', also *rōja*, *rōza*. Borr. from Prs., the forms with *š*, *j* at an early date.
185. *ražēdāl* 'to cast off, shed, to fall (as leaves)' etc. Acc. to G. a denom. connected with Av. *haraz-* 'to let go', with metathesis of *ar* > *ra*. — Khl. *rajawāl*, Khiz. *ražēdāl*, *rēš^o*, *rēj^o*, Ganj-i-Pashto *rēšēdāl*. — Psht. *ra* < *ar* has no parallels. *raž-* either < **razaya-*, cf. Skr. *rah-* 'to leave, part, abandon', or, better, < Av. *raēk-* (*raēčaya-*) 'to leave, abandon', cf. Prs. *rēxtan*, *rēzam* 'to pour, scatter, diffuse' etc. In that case we must assume **aiča* > *aša*, *aja* (but **aiča* > *aja*). *raž-* < **raiča-*, *rēš-* < **raič(a)ya-*, cf. s.v. *maš*. — *wrašūn* 'dispersion' < **wi-raičāna-*, cf. Soghd. *wyr^oyč* 'he poured out' (Meillet, BSL. XXIII, 101), Chr. Soghd. *parič-* 'to leave', Wkh. *wareč-n* 'to remain, to be tired', Sar. *warezdao*, Ishk. *frin* 'he remained (< **virixna-*) etc. (With Wkh., Sar. cf. semasiologically Si. *vir-*, *virtō* 'to be wearied').
- rūžd* 'habituated, accustomed', Waz. *rīždai*, *rīždyawāl* 'to accustom'. — Etym. unknown.
- rēždēdāl* 'to tremble, quiver'. — Cf. W. Oss. *rezun* 'to tremble', Sak. *ha-rrīvs-* 'to fear'. With intensive redupl. **rairiz-* > **rērz-* > *rēžd-* (v. s.v. *lēžal*)?

R.

ründ 'blind' < **ṛta-anda-*. Cf. Av. *anda-*, Sāk. *hana-*, Orm. *hōnd*, and Av. *aš-* emphasizing prefix < **ṛta-* (v. BSL. XXV, 63).
rānjara, *zarāṇa*, *nanzara*, *rānjara* m. 'tar'. — Prob. *rānjara* is the original form. — Connected with Prs. *rang* 'colour', *razīdan* 'to dye, colour'?

S.

210. *sōe* m., *sōya* f. 'hare'. G. compares Skr. *śaśa-* (< **śasa-*), Wkh. *sūi*. — Waz. *sēya*, *sōya* f., Khl. *sāwa* f., B. *sōeya* m. and f., H. *sēwe* m., M. *sōi* m., *sōya* f., Ga. *sōē*. — With contraction < **saha-ka-*, cf. Sāk. *saha-*, Par. *sahōk*, Orm. *sikak*. — *sōyālai*, Waz. *saṃyōlai* 'a hare's burrow', v. s.v. *yālai*.
sābah m. (Rav. and Bell.) 'a kind of grass', *sābuh* (Rav.), *sābah* m. (Bell.) 'vegetables, greens', *sābū* 'a species of grass growing in the hills, Panicum Colanum', Waz. *sōba* m. pl. 'a kind of vegetable eaten with bread'. — < **sāp-*, cf. Shgh. *sēbc* 'a cultivated field' < **sāpači-*, Prs. *sabs* 'green, grass' < **sapači-*. Cf. also Gr. *κηπος* 'garden'? The semasiological relationship between 'field, garden' and 'grass, greens' as in *wāšə*, *marya*, or in Gr. *χόρτος*, Welsh Gyp. *čār* 'grass'. — Cf. Pash. *savī* 'grass'?
sūyēdāl 'to become perforated, pierced'. — Denom., cf. Av. *sūkā-* 'needle', Prs. *sōzan*, Shgh. *sej*, Par. *sučm* etc.
194. *sāh* m., *sā*, *saha* f. 'breath, life'. Acc. to G. genuine, cf. Skr. *śvāśa-*, Bal. *sāh*, Gabri *šā*. — Waz. *sāya*. — The Psht. and the Bal. words are borr. from Ind., cf. Lhd. *sāh* etc. (v. AO. I, 282). Darm. derives the word from Hi. *sās*.
sāja 'a large flat stone or pebble, used for grinding condiments on'. — Poss. < *(a)sāči- < **akṇ-qi-*, cf. Gr. *ἀκόνη* 'whetstone', Prs. *sān* (< **asān*? or = Skr. *śāṇa-*? v. Horn, 98) 'id.', Kurd. 'millstone'. But Prs. *ās* 'millstone' prob. < **arθra-* (v. *ōrə*) not < **ak-* (Horn. 22).
skōē m. 'sewing a seam, a stitch'. Waz. *skēi* 'embroidery' (*skazai* 'stitch'). — Etym. unknown.
skāhwa, *škālīca* m. 'discourse, mention'. — Etym. unknown.
skāṇ 'dark-complexioned'. — Waz. *skōṇ* 'id.', *skāṇai* 'dark-brown', Khl. *skāṇē*. — Etym. unknown. — Derivation from **skāršna-* cf. Skr. *kṛṣṇa-* etc. not prob., as no other forms with **sk-* are known (cf. *kīṇ*). Connected with *skōr*?
skōr 'coal', Waz. *skōr*, pl. *skāra* 'piece of charcoal', H. *skōr*, *skārə*, 'half-burned coal', Khl. *skar* 'charcoal'; *skarwata* (*sarwatka*, *sarwatka*, *carwatka*) 'ember, live coal', H. *skārata*, Khl. *skarwata* 'spark of fire'. — Gauthiot (MSL. XIX, 152) compares Minj. *skarbi* 'coal',

Yd. *iskawaṭ* < **skarbata-*. The words are certainly connected, but cannot be regularly developed from **skarbata-*. Yd. *ṭ* points to borrowing. — At any rate *skōr* is connected with Prs. *sikār* etc. 'coal' (v. Horn and Hübschm. 742). Cf. also Wkh. '*skorch*' 'charcoal' (Bell.), Kurd. *askil* 'embers'. — Pash. *askōr*, *askārga*, *āskargi* 'coal' are borrr. from Ir. — Shina *kāru* 'burning piece of coal', *kāri* 'piece of coal not burning' from a related form without *s*-?

skastəl, *skaləm*, *skustəl*, *skuləm* 'to shear, clip', Waz. *skwastəl*, *skōlā*. Cf. *skwal* 'shearing, clipping'. — The *w* renders the comparison with Av. *skand-* 'to break' uncertain. (Cf. Prs. *šikastan*, Sak. *ha-tean-*, *ha-tcašte* (part. perf. f.) 'to destroy', Shgh. *š'čend-* 'to cut', Skr. (Dhātup.) *skhad-* 'to cleave'). Waz. *w* might, however, be secondarily developed after *k*, and *u* in *skustəl* may denote *a*; but *skwal* seems, if correct, to be derived from **skauda-*, not **skada-*. — The Psht. unnasalized present would eventually correspond to Skr. *skhadate*.

368. *skaštəl*, *skaṇəm* 'to cut out, clip out'. Acc. to G. and Darm. < Av. *karat-* (-*kərāntaiti*, -*kərasta-*) etc., *s-* being a verbal prefix, and *s-kaṇ-* < **kṛnt-*. — Waz. *skaštəl*, *skaṇā*, Khl. *skərōma*, AJ. *skaṇəm*. — *s-* < **hača-*, if it does not belong to the root. *s-kaṇ-* < **kṛṇ-* < **kṛtn-*. — Orm. L. *parčar-* 'to cut' must be a lw. on account of the *r*. < Psht. **parčan-* (= **parčār-*) < **pariškrṇ-*?

skōyəl, *skōyam* 'to scrape, scratch' < **skābaya-*, cf. Lat. *scabo* etc. *b* > *w* lost before *y* cf. *stāyəl*(?), *wāyəl*. — Cf. Waz. *skēyī* f. 'pitchfork'?

192. *sal* '100', G. < Av. *sata-*. — Waz., Khl., M., M. 1, Km., Z., Pur., Kh. 1. *səl*, M. 2, Ga. *s'l*, H. *sel*, B., Kh., M. 3 *sal*. Kh. *pīnzə śala* etc. — *sū* in *tērsū* '300' borrr. from Ind.

sāl 'equal, of the same tribe'. Waz. *siyōl* 'rival'. Cf. Khetrani *syāl* 'enemy', Bal. *syāl* 'relation, equal, enemy'. — Of Ind. origin, or from Ar. *šiyāl* 'overbearing, insulting'?

sūlēdəl 'to become ground, grated'. — Waz. *sīlawəl* 'to wear away'. — Orm. K. *sayēk* 'to abrade, smoothe', L. 'to rub, polish' (Orm. K. lw. *sūlaw*³ēk 'to abrade, grate' etc.) Cf. Av. *suδuš-* 'mill'?

sēlwa, *sēla* 'friendship, affection'. Waz. *sīlha* 'peace after war'. — Etym. unknown. Prob. lw.

sīma 'way, path, side, quarter'. Borrr. from Ind., cf. Panj. *sī*, *sīmā* (tatsama) 'boundary', Lhd. *sī*, Bal. lw. *sīm*, Skr. *sīman-*.

sanjəl 'to pour out, empty, eject water'. — Prob. borrr. from Ind., cf. Skr. *si-*, *siñcati*, Panj. *simjñā*.

198. *spai* 'dog', f. *spai*. G. < Av. *span-*, cf. Prs. *sag* etc. — Waz. *spai* m. and f., B. *spai* m., *spai* f., etc. — < **spaka-*, cf. Orm. *spuk*, Par. **spar*, **spō* etc.

spējəl, *spēcəl* 'to clear, clean, purify'. — Etym. unknown.

201. *spuk* 'light'. Acc. to G. genuine, but *subuk* borr. from Prs. *subuk*, cf. Phl. *spuk*. — Waz., H. *spək*. — Doubtful whether genuine, or borr. from Phl.
- spalam* 'fox' < *spēr-lam* 'grey-tail'. Cf. *tōr-lamai* 'n. of an animal'.
spalmaī 'swallow-wort, milk-bush, *Asclepias gigantea*', Waz. *spalmaī*, — Etym. unknown. — Poss. < **spiθma-*, cf. Gr. *σπυθής* 'broad, wide' (v. Walde, s.v. *spatium*).
369. *spalanai*, *spēlanai* 'the seed of the wild rue'. Acc. to G. from a noun **spal-*, *spēl-*, cf. Prs. *aspand*. — Waz. *spēlanai*. — Hübschm. (ad 80) considers Psht. *spānda* 'wild rue' (Waz. *spōnda* 'a plant') to be borr. from Prs. *aspand*. — This is not phonetically prob.; *spal-*, *spēl* with orig. *ŋ*?
200. *spīn* 'white', G. < **spaina-*, cf. Av. *spaēta-*. — Better < **spaiθna-* (not **spiθna-*, as the vowel is not lengthened in *bən*, q. v.) cf. Qainat Gypsy *safīnug* 'white', Kurd. *ispīn-dār* 'poplar', Skr. *śvitna-*. — *spīna* 'fat, suet, tallow' < *spīn*; but *spīna* 'tendon Achilles' (Ga. *spīna*, M., Km. *spīna* 'thigh')?
- spōnai* 'ring-worm', Waz. *spīnai*, Khl. *spūnē*. — Etym. unknown.
- spānsai* 'string, thread', Waz. *spānsai*, *spānsai* 'cotton twist, guinea worm', cf. *spōnai*. — Etym. unknown.
- spāra* 'plough-share'. — Prob. borr. from Prs. *supār*, as *ā* becomes *ō* even in feminines in *-a*. — Cf. Sar. *spur*, Ishk. *uspīr*, Wkh. *spūd^ar* etc. — Cf. *saspār*, *sispār* 'id.', *saspōr*, *sašsōra* 'hoe' (Khl. *saspōra*), Par. *phī-e-šašpār* 'hoe'. Derivation < **saš-spōr* (**saš* < **sasθra-*, Skr. *śastra-* 'iron, steel') is very doubtful.
202. *spēra* 'gray', G. < **spiθra-*, cf. Skr. *śvitra-* etc. — In all dialects *ē*, accordingly *spēra* < **spaiθra-*, if not *ēr* < **iθr* (cf. *cēr*). — *spēra* also means 'unlucky, useless', e. g. H. *sə spēra yəm* 'I have bad luck at play'.
- spōr* 'horseman', v. sv. *swōr-*.
- spōr* 'dry, stale, withered; plain, simple, pure'. — Etym. unknown.
- sparya* 'a well'. Orig. 'a spring' < **sparg-* 'to burst forth', Skr. *sphūrj-*. Av. *sparəya-* means 'a shoot' (used about the barbs of an arrow), cf. *fra-sparəya-* 'a shoot', cf. Sak. *hašpalgya-* 'to make to blossom', Soghd. **sprγ-* 'to blossom', Wkh. *spray* 'flower'. Cf. also Lat. *spargo* 'to sprinkle' etc., and Engl. *spring*.
- sparxai* 'skewer, peg, packing needle'. — Etym. unknown.
- spar(d)al*, *sparam* 'to undo, unravel, open', < **spart-*, cf. Skr. *sphaṭ-* 'to burst, expand'? Or, with *r* from the preter., cf. Orm. *w^aspalyēk* 'to wring, press out', Av. *vī-spar-*?
- spēšta* 'the membraneous covering of the stomach, peritoneum'. — Etym. unknown. — Poss. as 'covering' < 'clinging', cf. Skr. *sprṣṭi-* 'touching'.
- spōxz* m., *spōxxa* f. 'bladder, pubes'. Waz. *spēxz* m., Khl. *spōxxa*, 'bladder, groin'. — Etym. unknown.

spēyāza 'miscarrying', cf. *pīāza*. — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Av. *spā-*, *spaya-* 'to throw away'?

199. *spaža* 'louse', G. < Av. *spiš-* n. — Not *ž*, but *š*! — Khl., Z. *spāga*, H., Ga., M., B. *spāga*, Waz. *spaža*. — The gender has been influenced by *wraža* (Khl. *wrāga*, G. *wrága*, but B. *wrégi*, M. *wrágyē*) 'flea'. — Cf. also Orm. K. *spōl*, L. *špōl*, Par. *spō*, Shgh. *sepaž*, Soghd, *špšh*, Wkh. *šiš* (which points to **šw-*, and is not due to assim. as proposed by Gauth., Gramm. Sogd. 165), Prs. *supuš* (Horn 705), Zaza *ispīdā*, Talahedeshk *šūš*, Abdu *šiš* (Zhukovskiy, Materiali, I, 264).

spažma, *spēžma*, *sažma* 'nostril'. — H., Khl., M. *spēgma*. — Etym. unknown. < **spīrsmā* < **srifsmā*, cf. Av. *srifa-*?

spōžmaī 'moon, moonlight'. — Waz. *špēžmai*, Ward. *spōžmai*, Kh. *spāžmai*, Kh. 1 *spēžmai*, Khl., Ga., Durr. K., Trk. *spōgmai*, A. *spōgmāi*, Km., M. 1 *spōgmai*, M. 2 *spōgmē*, Nz. *spōgmai*, H. *spōgmēi*, Tir. (borr. from Ghilz.) *spōymai*, Sl. *spōmžēi*, B. *spōngai*, B. 1 *spōngai*, Z. *spōngē*. — With *-mai* cf. Orm. *māi*, Oss. *māi* 'moon', Par. *mēhī* 'month' etc. — *spōž-* < **spāša-* < **spēk-so-* cf. Skr. *spaṣṭa-* 'visible, clear'? But the vriddhi is irregular. — Cf. also *wažmaī* 'id.' (B. *gumakai* < **ugmakai* < **wažmakai*?), *waž-* < Av. *vaxša-* 'growth'? — *tarōžmaī* 'a moonless night'. Waz. *tarēžmai*, Khl. *taragmai*, M. *trōgmai* etc., B. *tarōngai*. Darm. compares *tarōž-* with Prs. *tārīk* 'dark'; prob. it has been transformed from *tōr* under the infl. of *spōž-*, *waž-*.

sar 'head'. May be genuine < Av. *sarah-*. In many compounds it is borr. from Prs.

sara 'together with'. Not 'on the top of' < Av. *sarah-* 'head', but < *sar-* 'union' (e. g. Y. 41, 6 *lavačā sarəm ašahyāčā* 'to a union with thee and with A.' > 'together with'). In the older literature *sara* is still used as a noun, e. g. in Fawā'id-uš-Sari'ah: *yaibat sara ma kāṇai* 'do not associate with a slanderer', just as: *la yaibatūnō parhēz kāṇai* 'avoid the slanderers'. Cf. also *la haya sara = sara da haya* 'together with him'.

sarā 'manure, dung'. Cf. Av. *sairya-* 'dung'.

208. *sūr* f. *sara* 'red', G. < Av. *suxra-*. — Waz. *sīr*, *sra*, H. *sur*, *sra*, Khl. *sūr*, *sarā* etc. — H. *sér^aser*, B. *sār^azar*, but M. 2 *sārazar* 'gold'.

209. *sūrai* < 'hole', G. < **sufraka-*, cf. Prs. *sufra* 'podex', *suftan* 'to perforate'. Hübschm. (ad 754) rejects this comparison on account of Pāz. *sūlā*, Phl. *sūlāk*: Prs. *sūrāx*, *sūlāx* 'hole'. — H. *surē* 'hole in a needle', Khl. *sūrē* 'hole', Waz. *sarwai*, B. *surwai*, M., Kh. *sarwai*, Z. *sarwāi*, M. 3 obl. pl. *sarwō* 'loopholes'. — If *sūrai* and *sarwai*, as is prob., are identical, they can only be derived from **suwr-*, which became either *sūr-*, or, in order to preserve the *w*, *surw-*, *sarw-* with metathesis. But in that case it is not prob.

that *sūrai* is connected with Prs. *sūrāx*, *sūlāx* etc. — *sūrai* prob. < **subra-ka-*, cf. Skr. *śvabhra-* 'hole, pit'. Can Wkh. *sarv* 'pit, cavern', *mīs-sarv* 'nostril' (Bell.) also have the same origin? — Lhd. *sūrā* 'hole' is borr. from Prs., just as *sūrāx*. — But Psht. *sūrai* 'hole, cavity'?

370. *surup* 'lead'. Acc. to G. prob. borr. from Prs. *surb*, cf. Bal. *surup*. *sarai* 'man'. — Note B. *sarai*, pl. *sarī*, obl. *sarāyo*, Waz. obl. pl. *sarai*. — Cf. Av. *saraidya-* 'fellow', Bal. *sar* 'man' (< **sard*, cf. *mar* 'man'). *sarai* prob. < **sardaka-*, not **sardyaka-*, as the *s-* is not palatalized. Cf. *sarōtē* 'fellow' (Lor.) < **sardā-šta-*? — Sak. (Dandan Uiliq doc.) *sīdaka-* is the name of some functionary; it 'alderman', poss. < **sardyaka-*. Skr. *śardha-* 'host, troop' might acquire the sense of 'guild'.
211. *sōr*, f. *sara* 'cold', G. < Av. *sarata-*. — Waz. also *sōr*, f. *sāra*. *sat* 'straight, flat, level'. — Etym. unknown. *stay* 'sordid, avaricious; astringent, binding'. — Etym. unknown. — Orig. 'stiff, hard', < **staka-*, v. s. v. *stūn*?
195. *sātāl*, *sātām* 'to keep, protect'. Acc. to G. formed from **sāt* = Prs. *saxl* 'hard'. — Waz. *sōtāl* 'to keep, cherish, defend'. — Cf. also Prs. *sāxtan* 'to make, prepare' etc., Av. *sak-* 'to be able'. *stam* 'exertion, travail, parturition'. Cf. Skr. *stambha-* 'rigidness, torpor, paralysis', Prs. *sitamba* 'violent', Phl. Turf. *istaft* 'anguish'? *stōmān* 'tired, wearied'. — < **a-staumana-*, cf. Phl. Psalter *stōmanī* 'fortitude' = Skr. **sthavīman-*? *stana* 'recession, retirement', *stūn* 'returned, going back'. — Etym. unknown.
203. *stān* f. 'needle, post, pillar', G. < Av. *stūna-* 'pillar'. — Waz. *stān* 'needle', *stānyē* 'pole', B. 2 *stana* 'needle', *stani* 'pillar', H. Khl. *stān* 'needle, pillar', B. *stan*, Z. *stāna* 'pillar'. — < **stūni-* or **stūnyā-*, cf. Soghd. **st'winyh* 'pillar'. *stūn* 'lying flat on the back, supine', *stūnī-stay* 'lying stiff'. — Waz. *stāmyē-stīy* 'lying on back', Khl. *stūnistōy sāmīlama*. — Cf. Av. *ustāna-* 'stretched out', Skr. *uttāna-* 'id., lying on the back, sleeping supinely'. — **stay* < **staka-*, cf. Skr. *stha-* 'standing'. *stūn* 'returned', v. *stana*. *stūnai* 'larynx' < **stāmn-* (cf. *pūn* s.v. *pam*), Av. *staman-* 'mouth (of animals)'. *stāra* 'diffidence, timidity, misgiving'. — Etym. unknown. 'Feeling of guilt' < Av. *stara-* 'sin'?
204. *star* 'big'. G. compares Skr. *sthūra-* 'big', Av. *staora-* 'big animal', Prs. *suturg* 'big', etc. — Waz., M. 3, Km. *stər*, B., Bn., M., Z. *star*, Khair-ul-B. *stwr* (most diall. *lōe*). Orm. K. lw. *st^ar*, L. *stur*. — Av. *staora-* is a diff. word; but cf. Av. **stūra-* 'large, big', and also Sak.

stura- 'heavy'. — Darm. XLIV compares Av. *staxra-* 'strong'; but the vowel points to *ũ*.

207. *stōrai* 'star', G. < Av. *star-* (*stār-*), cf. Prs. *sītāra* < **stāra-ka-*, v. *starga*.

205. *starga* 'eye, planet', G. < Av. *stārə-* (*star-*), Skr. *stṛ-*. — Waz., Khl. etc. *stōrga* 'eye', B. *stārga*, Kh. *stārga* 'eye, star'. *staryalai* 'eye-ball', with *γ*. — Cf. Ishk. *struk* 'star'. Prob. < **stṛkā-*.

206. *starai* 'tired', G. < Av. **stārata-ka-*: *star-* 'to stretch out'. — Waz. *stōrai*, H., Khl. *stōrē*, Ga. *stōrāi*, B. *stāra*, M., Z., *starai* etc. — Cf. Av. *ham-stārət-* 'getting stiff', Orm. K. *stir*, L. *stōr* 'tired' (lw.?), Old Norw. *stirðr* 'stiff, rigid' (< **stertyo-*).

stāyol, *stāyam* 'to praise'. Prob. borr. from Prs. *sītūdan*, *sītāyam*, not directly < Av. *stav-*.

212. *swa* 'hoof', G. < Av. *safa-*. — Not Waz. (*kānowa*), Khl. (*sxom*), B. (*da ās nuk*), B. 2 (*e wās pxa*), or H. — Note *w* after *s*, but *špa*, *špaž*. — Khaw. *supuk* is borr. from Ir.

213. *swal*, *swajəm*, past 3 s. *sə*, past part. *sawai* 'to burn' (intrans.), G. < Av. *saok-* 'to burn'. — Waz. *swal*, *swēšā* intrans., *sēžəl*, *sēžā* trans., Rav. *sējəl*, *sējəm* trans., H. *sēžəl*, Km. *sēžō!* 'put fire to!', but also trans. M. *kōḷā de dō nu wā-swala* 'we put fire to their house'. — *swaj* < **sauča-*, *sēj-* < **saučaya-*. With *sə*, *sawai* cf. Sak. *pasūta-* > *pasva-* 'burnt'. **suxta-* > **su!* > *sə* as **duxta* > *-lə* in *tərle* (v. s.v. *lūr*).

swam, *spam* 'the eye of a needle, small hole'. Waz. *sīm*, Khl. *swom*, B. *sem*. — *sīm*, *sem* might be derived from **sumba-*, cf. Prs. *sumb*; but even if we assume a form with 'vollstufe' **spamba-*, *swam* remains unexplained. The alternation cannot be explained as in *swōr* (q. v.), *spōr*. — Cf. *spēžma*, *sažma* 'nostril' (but Khl. also *sp-*), *spēyama*, *sēma* 'bitch in heat', *saspōr*, *sašsōra* 'hoe' (s.v. *spāra*).

swōr, *spōr* 'horseman'. — Waz. *swōr*, *spōr*, A., Rs., Nz. *spōr*, B., Afr. *swōr*, *swōr*, H., Khl., AJ. *sōr*, f. *swara*. — *sōr* < *swōr* (cf. *calōr* < *calwōr*). *swōr* and *spōr* both < **spwōr* < **aspabāra-*. — The Ir. word has been borr. early into Ind. *aśvavāra-* (in mod. Ind. gen. lws from Prs. *suwār*, but Kshm. *ašōwār*); but *aśvavāra-*, *aśva-vāla-* (Patanj. 8, 2, 18) prob. means 'hair from the tail of a horse' (or, with a secondary meaning: 'Saccharum Spontaneum'), cf. *aśva-vāla-* (Kāty. Śr., Ś.Br.), not 'horseman', as assumed by Tedesco (ZII. II, 40). It would be strange to find *l* in an Ir. lw.; but the doublet *vārā-*, *vāla-* 'hair' is well established. — *swarlat*, *sparlat* 'riding, horsemanship' < **aspabāra-θwaka*.

swēšəl 'to milk', v. *kwašəl*.

sxā, *xsā* 'rotten'. — H., Khl. *sxā*. — Etym. unknown.

sxai, *xsai* 'calf'. — H. *sxē* 'calf, young bullock', Ga. *sxāi*, 'calf', B. *sxai*, but Waz., M., Km. *xsai*, Khl. *xusē*. — Cf. *sxwandar* 'young bullock', Waz. *sx(w)andar*. — If *sxw-*, as is prob., is the original

- initial, we may derive the words from **saxwa-*, and compare Skr. *śakvan-* 'powerful, mighty' also 'elephant', *śakvara-* 'bull', *śakvari-* 'cow'. — Orm. L. *xusī*, *xuskī* (lw.).
197. *sxar* 'father in law', G. < **xsar* < **xwsar* < Av. *x^oasura-* — Waz., Ms. *xwsar*, H., Ga., B., M. *sxar*, Khl. *sxər*. H. pl. *sxarān*, B. *sxərān*, but M. *sxrūna*.
sxwandar 'bullock', v. s.v. *sxai*.
sxwaštān 'hot ashes, cinder'. — Etym. unknown.
196. *siyā* f., pl. *siyāwī* 'shade, darkness'. Acc. to G. genuine on acc. of the meaning, which differs from that of Prs. *siyāh* 'black'. Both words < Av. *syāva-* 'black'. — (Bal. *siyā* 'black' borrr. from Prs., but *šā* genuine). — Cf. Soghd. *sy''k* 'shade' (acc. to Gauthiot, 157 **sayāk^a* = Prs. *sāya*), Orm. *syāk^a*, Par. *sēγ*. *siyā* cannot be separated from these words, which must be derived from **sayā-*, Av. *a-sayā-*. — Psht. *sōrai*, *sēwrai* 'shade', H., Khl. *sōrē* etc., Waz. *syōra* 'shade', *syōrai* 'the shady side of a hill' must be compared with Par. *nī-sōr* 'the shady side of a hill' (cf. Fārs dial. *nīsā* 'id.', Houtum-Schindler), prob. < **syāwa-ra-*. But why not *š-*? (cf. *siyalai*).
siyalai 'rennet, prepared stomach of a kid etc.' — Etym. unknown. — < **sadyaka-* 'covering', cf. Skr. *chada-* 'cover(ing)', *chādin-*, *chādana-* 'skin' etc.
- saž*, *sažkāl* 'this year', Khl. *sākkāl*, B. *sākwāl*, Waz. *saž(kōl)*, (*parōs-saž* 'last year'). < **saxša-* 'current' < **sakah-* 'passing (of the time)'. Ir. **sak-* 'to pass the time' in Av., Anc. Prs. and Soghd. (v. Gauth., JRAS. 1912, 346). — **saxša-* as Skr. *sakṣa-* 'overpowering': *sahas-* 'power' etc. The adjective force of the word appears clearly in Khushhāl's *dā saž kāl* 'this current year'.
Waz. *saža* 'mountain ewe' (= *saža*). Cf. Orm. K. *sūš^a* 'id'.
193. *sažai* 'lung', G. < Av. *suši-*, cf. Prs. *šuš*. — Waz. *səžai*, H. *ségē*, Khl. *ségē*, B. 2, *sāga*.

Š.

- ša* f. 'back', Waz. *šō*. — Etym. unknown.
- šōe* m. 'coarse cotton cloth'. — Etym. unknown.
- šēba* 'heavy, pouring (rain)', Waz. *šēba* f. 'shower'. — Cf. Skr. *kṣīp-* 'to throw, cast' etc., *kṣepa-* 'throwing, tossing' etc.
- šōbla* 'centipede', Waz. *šēbla*, M., B. *šōbla-*. — *-bla* < **padā-*, v. *pal* (cf. Par. lw. *saibāl*, also *čilpāi* from Prs.). But *šō-*, *sai-*? Cf. also Waig. *šawora*, Bal. *sōwāsa*?
371. *šauda* m. 'milk'. G. rejects the derivation from Av. *xšaodah-* 'current, stream of water', with which word he considers Shgh. *šūvd* etc. to be connected. — The word is generally pl., Waz. *šōda*, *šauda*, H. *šōda*, M. *šāuda*, B. *šōdē*. — Charpentier (MO. 18,40) correctly derives *šauda* from **xšavda-* < Av. *xšvipta-* 'milk', and he explains the vowel as

due to the influence of Av. *xšāudri-* 'alcoholic, an alcoholic beverage made of milk'. — But it is prob. that the *i* has been affected by the two surrounding labials, cf. Shgh. *šāvd* (not < *xšāodah-*, which would be **šūδ*), Sar. *xevd*, Yazgh. *šwoud*, Aurom. *šōt* etc. But Soghd. *ʿγšyšty* (**axšift-*), Orm. *šipī*. Cf. also Psht. *šīdē*, prob. borr. into Dirī *šīd* (Leech). — Av. *xšv-* becomes *šp-* in *špaš* '6', but *š-* in *šauda* on account of the dissimilating influence of the following *f* (**xšwifta-* > **š^wauda-* > *šauda*). — Is this word found also in Ktesias XIV *αιπτα[χόρα* the name of a tree, which *Ἑλληνιστὶ οἰμαίνει γλυκὺ, ἥδὺ* (cf. Prs. *šīrīn* 'sweet')?

šaga 'sand', Waz. *šagga*, M. *šägga* 'sand carried by rivers, small pebbles', B. *šāga*, H. *šēga*, Khl. *šīga*. Never '*šigah*' (Gauth., MSL. XIX, 152). — Orm. K. lw. *sag^a*. Cf. Par. *sagā*, Mj. *sūg^a*, Yd. *sigioh*, which can all be derived from **sigyā-*. Prob borr. from a word corresponding to Skr. *sikatā-*. In the Dard languages we find a bewildering variety of forms which seem to be derived from, or in some way associated with *sikatā-*. Cf. E. Pash. *sā*, *seā*, Kshm. *sēkh*, Burush. (lw.?) '*soh*' f. From Skr. *sikatila-* 'sandy': W. Pash. *siyēl*, *sēl* m., Shina *sīgāl* f., Chiliss, Gowro *sigil*, Torw. *sigul* m., Bashkarik *sīgūt* f. — Khaw. *šuyūr*, Kati *cūl* m. (Bargromatal dial. *cuyu*), Waig. *šā*, Ashk. *šōra* may be derived from **šukuta-*, **šukura-* (**šakura-*? infl. by Skr. *śarkara-*?). — Bal. *six* 'sand, barren land', poss. < **sik*. — Psht. *šaglan* 'sandy' has prob. not retained an *l*, which has been lost in the noun, but *l* belongs to the suff., cf. *ōblan* 'watery' from *ōba*, and *zawlan* from *zawa* 'pus, matter'.

215. *šāk*, *šōe* 'dung', v. *γōšāk*.

218. *škōṇ*, *škūṇ* m. 'porcupine', G. < Av. *sukurəna-*, cf. Prs. *sugur(na)* etc. — Waz. *škūṇə*, H. *škūṇə*, B., M., Khl. *škūṇ*, *škāṇa*. — < **sikurna-*, cf. Bal. *šikūn* (Brahui lw. *sīnkur* < **sikurn*), Prs., Kurd. *sīxūr* etc., Par. *šuyur* (*šu-* < **ši-* < **si-*). Cf. also Orm. *sukal* (*l* < **rn* as in *mlīč* 'apple': Psht. *maṇa*).

216. *šil* '20', but e. g. *yan wīšt* '21'. Acc. to G. *šil*, *wīšt* both < Av. *vīsaiti-*, *wīšt* poss. lw. — Gen. *šəl*, H. *šel*, B., Kh. *šal*. — Palatalization in all diall. in order to avoid collision with *šəh* '100'. — The different accentuation in **wīsāti* > **wšād* > *šəl*, and in e. g. **dwā-wīsati* > *dwāwīšt* is explicable. Gauthiot's derivation (BSL. XX, 3): *šil* < **īšil* < **īš^wδ* < Av. *vīsaiti* is imposs., as *wī-* could not disappear. — Barth. (IF. XLII, 136 f.) compares *šil* with Skr. *kṣiti-* 'abode, habitation', assuming as Ir. meaning of the word 'number, score'. Av. *šiti-* 'abode' is late and rare (Meillet, BSL. XXV, 131), and the semasiological development seems hypothetical. Besides, in Waz. *šəl* is m.

šōlē pl. 'rice in the husk', Waz. *šēlē*. Borr. from Ind., Skr. *śālī-*, Kati *šāhī* etc. — Psht. *šālai* 'rice' is borr. from Prs. *šāhī*, itself a lw. from Ind. Also Par. *šēl* < **šāli-*.

šlēdal 'to break', < **sid-*, Av. *saēd-*. Cf. Orm. *syōk* 'to break (as a rope)', Wkh. *ra-siōdn* 'to cut off'.

šlānda 'frog'. Cf. Kab. Prs. *šilēn*, Par. *šilānda*. — The origin of the word is unknown.

šūma 'the watch between midnight and daylight, food taken at that hour', Waz. *šīma*, Khl. *šūma*. — Horn (768) considers *šūma* to be borrr. from Prs. *šām* < Av. *xšāfnyā-* 'supper'. If *dūna* < **hantafnā-* (v. s. v. *tōd*), *šūma* must be borrr., but this derivation of *dūna* is not certain. *fn* becomes *m* in Minj. *xšēma* 'supper'. Psht. *-ūm-* might be derived from **-afn-*, but scarcely from **-afny-*. If borrr., *ū* proves it to be an ancient lw. In most lws *š* is represented through *š*, in recent ones through *š̌*. *šūma* must eventually have been borrr. from an early Phl. form **xšām*, cf. Turk. *axšam*, Georg. *vaxšami*. — Shgh. *šūm* 'evening' also is prob. borrr., in spite of its vowel (in more recent lws *ān*, *ām*), on account of the *m*, as **fn* becomes **vn* > *dm* in *xūdm* 'sleep'.

šōmlē, *šlōmbē* f. pl., or *šlōm(b)* pl. *šlōmbūna* m. 'butter-milk'. — H. *šumlē*, Khl. *šūmlē* '*pai če da obō pa šān narm wē*': 'milk which is thin like water'. — Acc. to Charpentier (MO. 18, 40 ff.) < **šōmdē* < **šōvdē* < **xšavd-*, being a dialect form of *šauda* (q. v.). — But *šōmlē* and *šauda* have divergent meanings, and **vd* can impossibly result in *ml*. — Prob. with metathesis < **šōlma* < **xšaudman-* (becoming f. like *tōma* < **tauxmā*, Av. *taoxman-*) 'fluid'. Cf. Av. *xšusta-* 'fluid', *xšudra-* 'liquid, fluid, wine, semen', *xšaoḍah-* 'stream, current', *xšāudri-* 'alcoholic', (with *payah-* 'an alcoholic beverage prepared of milk'), and, formally, Skr. *kṣodiman-* 'minuteness' from *kṣud-* 'to shake, crush, pulverize'. — Also *šwala* 'colic' < **xšaudā-*, cf. Skr. *kṣōda-* 'stamping, crushing'?

373. *šmērāl* 'to count'. Acc. to G. poss. genuine, while *šmāral* is certainly borrr. from Prs. — Gen. *šmāral*, *šmērāl* prob. a dial. form, cf. Waz. *šumār* 'counting'. — Both forms certainly borrr., as *šm-* would hardly remain in Psht. But *dō-mra* 'so much', *cō-mra* 'how much' (Wkh. *cōmur*, Bell.) < *(h)*m̐r-*, Prs. *mar* 'number'.

372. *šān* 'nature, way, manner, similarity' etc. G. compares Prs. *sān* 'form, figure, semblance' etc. — In that case we should expect Psht. **sūn*. *šān* is borrr. from Ar. Prs. *šān* 'condition, state' etc.

217. *šin*, f. *šna* 'green', G. < Av. *axšaēna-*, cf. Prs. *xašin*, Kurd. *šin* etc. — *šin* also 'blue'. — The loss of *a-* is older than the development of intervocalic *(x)*š* into *š* > *ž*. — Barth. (AirWb. 51) explains *axšaēna-* as 'not bright', cf. *xšaēta-*. But cf. Khw. *oč* 'blue' < Skr. *akṣa-* 'blue vitriol'. *axšaēna-* from **axša-*?

šinai 'blister, pustule'. — Etym. unknown. — < **sidna-ka-*, cf. Skr. *chinna-* 'cut, torn, opened (as a wound)?' But Av. *sista-* from *saēd-*, v. *šlēdal*.

šanda 'impossible, desperate'. — Etym. unknown.

šanēdal 'to shake, tremble, flutter' etc. — Cf. the following word?

214. *šanəl* 'to ransack, explore, search, sound, peer, pry into' etc. Acc. to G. < **žan-*, Av. *zan-* 'to know', cf. Anc. Prs. *xšnā-satiy*, Prs. *šināxtan*, Wkh. *kšūi-am*, Shgh. *šān-am* etc. — But *xšnā-* < **šnā-*, not **žan-*, *zan-* > **xšan-*. — The Pamir words mean 'to hear' (I heard Shgh. *šénom*, *šūdum*) < Av. *sru-*. Finally the meaning of the Psht. word is rather far removed from that of *zan-*, and the concrete meaning 'to grope for' etc. is prob. the original one. < **qsen-*, Gr. *ζξιω* 'to scratch'?

šaṇḍ 'barren'. Darm. (XIII) compares Skr. *ṣaṇḍha-*. The *š* shows that it is borr. from a Dard dial. But *saṇḍa* 'a male buffalo' < Lhd. *saṇḍhā*, cf. Skr. *ṣaṇḍa-*.

*šūṇḍ*¹ m., *šūṇḍa* 'lip'. — Gen. *šūṇḍa*, Waz. *war-šaṇḍ*, Z. *war-šāṇḍ* (*Warshand* n. of a vill. near Kohat). — Borr. from a Dard form of Skr. *śuṇḍa-* 'elephant's trunk', H. etc. *śūṇḍ*. Cf. Khoy. *šūn*, Tir. *šūṇḍ* 'lip', borr. into Shgh. *šand*, Par. *šūṇḍ*, and Wkh. *šind* 'gum' (Bell.). *šūṇḍ*² m. 'dry ginger'. Borr. from a Dard form of Skr. *śuṇṭhi-*, cf. Lhd. *suṇḍh* etc.

219. *špa* 'night', G. < Av. *xšap-*. — Av. also *xšapā-*. — *nwāst* 'lying down' (q. v.) shows that intervocalic *-p-* became *-β-* before the contraction took place: *nwāst* < **nβast* < **niβast* < **nipasta-*, and *špa* < **špa* < **šβa* < **šaβa* < **xšapā-*.

221. *špa*, *špūn*, pl. *špāna* 'shepherd', G. < **fšu-pā(na)-*, cf. Prs. *šubān* etc. — Waz. *špūn*, H. *špa*, *špānā*, Khl. *špūn*, B. *špun*, *špānā*, M. 3 pl. *špānā*. — *špūn*, not **š(w)ūn* (cf. *šmanj* 'comb'), shows that the *u* was elided before *fš-* became **wž-*. — *špa* < **fšu-pati-*, cf. Arm. lw. *špat*. — Chr. Soghd. *xwšp'ny* (**xūšpānē*), Yd. *xušūwan* < **hu-fšu-pāna-*? *č-* of several Ir. dialects < **θš* < *fš*?

špēlai 'whistle, hiss', *špēlai* 'flute, pipe'. Waz. *špēlai* 'whistling'. Cf. Oss. *āxsid* 'whistling', Skr. *kṣvid-*, *kṣvid-* 'to utter an inarticulate sound, hum, hiss, whistle', *kṣveda-* 'singing, buzzing in the ear, sound, noise'. *špēlai* < **xšwaida-ka-*. **kšwaid-* may be dissimilated from **kšwaižd-*. The similarity between the Psht. and Skr. forms is too striking to be due only to a parallel onomatopoeic formation.

374. *špōl* 'sheep-fold', G. doubtfully < Av. **fšu-pāiti-*, the preservation of final *l* < **t* being irregular. — Waz. *špēl*. — G. § 21, 6 shows that a *t*, which becomes final, is lost after a long vowel in *wō* 'wind', *lū* 'smoke', *atiā* '80' etc. — In Minj. **-t-* is lost, while **-d-* remains as *l*. Similarly Psht. *ṣpōl* < Av. *pāda-* 'abode, home'? Then we must assume that **-āda-* became **-āḍ* > *-ōl*, but **-āta-* > **-āt* > **-ā'* > *-ō* with loss of the final vowel before intervocalic *-t-* joined *-d-*.

222. *špēšta* 'lucerne'. G. compares Prs. *aspist* etc. < Av. **aspō-asti-*. — Note that the palatalizing force of the final *-i* affects both the *s*'s as well

as the vowel. — Without palatalization prob. *Spēst* 'n. of a village in Suleiman Khel terr.'. — Also outside Psht. *Saoz Ishpishta*, n. of a pass in the Bamian Valley 35°20'/68°5'. Cf. also Aimaki *siwist*, Si. lw. *ustupust*^m.

špēšta, *špētai* 'a wedge'. — Khl. *špētē*. — Etym. unknown. Connected with *špištai*? — Poss. < *spaišt-*, with preservation of *št* after *š* < *s* in some dialects. Cf. Lat. *spīca* etc.?

špištai 'spoke of a wheel'. Cf. the preceding word, Engl. *spoke* < **spoiǵo* etc.

223. *špēta* '60', G. < *xšvašti-*. — Waz., H., M. 1, Pur. 1, Kh. *špēta*, Khl., B., M. *špēta*, Kh. 1 *špētā* (= *drē šola*), M. 2 *špētā*. — *ē* through the influence of the final *-i*, cf. Orm. K. *šwaištī* (K. *šūštī*). Oss. (shepherds' dial.) *āxsai*.

220. *špaž* '6', G. < Av. *xšvaš-*. — Waz. *špēž*, Ms., Kh. *špēž*, Tar., Sl. *špaž*, Pur. *špāy*, Afr., B. *špēg*, Durr. K. *špāg*, H., Khl., Ga., GhA., GhGh., Sh., Trk., Nyaz., Sw. *špag*. — Acc. to Gauth. (JA., 1916, 244) < **šwaša*. But then we should expect **špažə* and **špažəlas* as *pinja* and *pinjəlas*. — *-š* may have been preserved in a monosyllabic word (also *spəžə* 'louse' < Av. *spiš-* has prob. got its f. *-a* added at a time when *-š* was lost in polysyllabic words). Nor is it poss. to decide whether the original initial group was **šw-*, or **xšw-*. — Note that **šw-* (and **šβ-*) become *šp-* in *špaž*, *špēlai*, *špa* (also Khl. *rišpāt*, Nz. *rišpāt* 'bribe' < Ar. Prs. *rišwat*), while *sw-* (**sβ-*) remains in *swa*. Darm. (LXXVIII) explain *špāras* '16' as influenced by *cwārlas* '14'. But then why not **špārlas*? Perhaps in a secondary compound *špaž+las* *šl* became *r*. Phonetically this is quite poss. Cf. Orm. L. *šūlēš* (K. *šuwēš*).

šar-yašai 'Saccharum Sara'. *šar-* is borrh. from Dard, cf. Skr. *śara-* 'Saccharum Sara, arrow', Kati *šur* 'arrow'. V. *yašai* 'arrow'.

šarmaš 'wolf', Ga. *šarmax*, but acc. to H. *šarməx* is diff. from *lēwa* (q. v.). Prob. from *šarm-max* 'shame-faced' with faulty orthography.

Cf. Diri 'shīrmukh' 'hyena', Bal. 'kharma' 'wolf' (Sarāwak Gaz., 21).

šaruī 'blanket'. < *(x)*šard*^o, cf. Prs. *šāl*?

šarəl, *šarəm* 'to drive away'. — Etym. unknown.

375. *šta* 'is, exists'. G. rejects the derivation from Av. *hištaiti*, which would result in **štī*, and thinks that *šta* < *asti* is poss. — Waz., Ms., Afr., Ga., H., Khl. *šta*, Pur. 1, A. *sta*. — If the verbal suffix 3. sg. *-ī* is derived from **ayati* (v. s.v. *camlastəl*) **ati* would result in *-a*, while *asti* would result in **štī* (cf. *dī* s.v. *yəm*), *šta* prob. < **hištati* with restitution of dental *s* from *stā*. — Note the frequent use of *šta dai*, *ništa dai*.

šataī 'barbed arrow'. — Etym. unknown.

šwala 'colic', v. s.v. *šōmlē*.

224. *šwəl*, *šəm*, perf. part. *šawai*, *šwalai* 'to become, be'. Acc. to G. < Av. *šav-* 'to go', cf. Skr. *cyu-*, Prs. *šudan* etc. — *šwəl* means also 'to be able to' as Kurd. *šīm*, Anaraki *mīšum* (JRAS., 1926, 422), Sede etc. *bēšōm* (< *xšāy-*?). — Kand., Marwat and Gh. have *s-*, just as Shgh. *sāwom*. — While **čy-* becomes *š-* in the auxiliary, **čiy-* results in *c-* (as in many other Ir. dialects, v. AO. I, 268) Afr. *cəm*, B. *cā*, Nz. *jam*, H. *zəm* etc. 'I go'. Afr. *cam* 'I go', *rā-jam* 'I come', with the same distribution as in Orm. *caw^m* 'I go', but *rī-jaw^m* 'I come'. G.'s derivation of *jam* from *yā-* (GrIrPh. I, 2, 219) is impossible. Reg. the possibility of deriving *c-* from **tač-*, v. s.v. *tləl*. — *cōwrai*, Waz. *cwārai* 'provisions for a journey' < *čiyāwadra-ka-*.

šxwal 'noise, uproar, din'. — Etym. unknown.

šwalai 'quiver for arrows'. — Etym. unknown.

Š.

ša, f. *ša* 'good, pleasant'. G. (s.v. *šai*) doubtfully compares Prs. *xwəš* (*ša* < **xwšə*). — H., B. *xa* m. and f. — G.'s derivation not prob. If *nəh* '9' is genuine < *nava*, we might compare Av. *srao-*, *srava-* 'good' (?). But the derivation from Av. *srayah-*, 'more beautiful', Skr. *śrēyas-* 'better' is preferable, cf. also Prs. *sarah* 'good, agreeable'. *-a* < **ayah*, however, is difficult, cf. *ərə*. — Rs. *ša pālawn* and *šāi pālawn* 'a good wrestler'. Cf. *šai*.

376. *šai* 'right' (not 'left'). G. doubtfully < **lšai* < Av. *dašina-*. — From *dašina-ka-* one would expect something like Psht. **(l)šənai*. — *šai* poss. < Av. *srayah-* (v. s.v. *ša*) with the suff. *-ka-*. Semasiologically cf. e. g. Torwalak *sūbun* 'right', *ābun* 'left' < *su-*, *a-punya-*. — Orm. L. *xwai* 'right' is borr. from N. Psht.

**šōdəl* in *prē-šōdəl*, *prē-šōdəm*, past. part. *prē-išai* 'to drop, leave'. — Waz. *prēšdəl*, *prēšdā*, *prēyēšai*, H. *prēxōdəl*, *prēgdəm*, *prēxa*, Khl. *prēdama*, past. *prēxo*, f. *prēxwa*, 1 sg. f. *prēxwalama*, *prēxē*, Km. *prēg^adəm*, past. 3 pl. *prēxwul*, Z. *prēxai*, etc. — < **parai* + Av. *harəz-* 'to let go' (but v. s.v. *ražēdəl*). Cf. Orm. K. *halak* (L. *wutuk*), *ž^am* 'to leave' (< **hyštaka-*, *hyz-*), Par. *yu-rz-ēw-* 'to pour out' (< **wi-hyz-*), poss. also Sak. *pra-hālji-* 'to open', Chr. Soghd. *vixašāt* 'may he save' (< **wi-harš-*?). — Reg. *žd* < **rə* and *š* < **ršt* v. s.v. *lēšəl*.

Similarly *kšē-šōdəl*, *šdəm*, *išai* 'to place'. Waz. *kšēšdəl*, *kšēšwal*, *kšēšdā*, *kšēyēšai*, H. *kē(g)dəm*, past. *kēxōdā*, *ēxa*, Khl. *kē(g)dama*, *kēxwo*, *ixē*, B. *kēgadā*, imper. 2 s. *kēgda*, *yāxa* etc.

šāyal 'to please, prefer, like', < **srāg-*, cf. Skr. *ślāgh-* 'to trust in, boast of, praise, commend'.

šaja 'woman'. — Waz. *šəza*, Ms., Pur. *šaja*, Sl. *šb^dsa*, Kh. *šəza*, Rs. *šəza*, GhA. *xāza*, Nz. *šāja*, H., Khl., A., Ga., M. *xəza*, Trk. *xāza*, B. *xāja*, etc. — < **striči-* + *a*, cf. Par. *šičak* 'woman', Zeb. *šēč* 'female'.

and also Minj. *šīyá*, Wkh. *strēi* etc. — Av. *stri-*. — Many Dard languages also use derivatives of Skr. *stri-*. — The suff. **-čī-* (f. of **-ka-*) also in *mwaraz*, *wryaj*, *šmanj*, *sīāja* (?), *-aī* < **-akī-* is a later, analogical form. Cf. Tedesco (Zll. IV, 142) about the Soghd. f. in *-čh* from stems in *-aka-*. — *maṛoša* 'married woman' v. sv. *maṛanai*. Cf. also *šajūnak*, pl. *šajūnak* 'hermaphrodite', from *šaja* and *nar*, pl. *nar* (q. v.) with secondary *-k*.

škēl m. 'tying a horse's two feet, rope used for that purpose'. — Etym. unknown.

škūl 'kiss', v. sv. *kšul*.

škanjal 'to abuse, upbraid', Waz. *škanal*. — Etym. unknown.

škar 'horn', v. s.v. *šōngarai*.

Ms. *šal*, Waz. *šal* m. 'stair (built of stone or earth)'. — < **srita-*, Skr. *śrita-* 'clinging, attached to, being fixed in'. Cf. W. Oss. *ásinā* 'ladder' < **ā-srišna-*, Hi. etc. *sīrhī* 'ladder' < **śliṣṭikā-* from *śliṣṭa-* 'clinging, adhering, joined together'; Gr. *κλίμαξ*, Anglo-Sax. *hlædder* 'ladder', Lith. *šlītės* f. pl. 'ladder'.

šalūna 'a boil, sore', < **sratānā-* = Gr. *κροτόνη* 'excrecence on a tree'? Acc. to Boisacq < **κροα°* < **qrt-*, v. s.v. *κρόταλος*; but this seems uncertain.

šna 'the hip bone'. H. *x^onā*, B., B. z *x^oñā*. — Cf. Av. *sraoni-* 'hip', Prs. *surūn*, Shgh. *šūn*, with 'umlaut' Bal. *srēn*. — Just as **axšainā-* became *šna* f. 'green', **srauni-* + *-ā* became *šna*. But **rauxšnā-* > *rañā*, as the complete loss of the vowel would be insupportable.

šandel, *šandam* 'to give', Waz. *šandel* 'to spend'. — Etym. unknown.

Cf. Skr. (Dhātup.) *śraṇ-* 'to give'?

šānga 'leg', cf. Skr. *śraṅk-*, *ślang-*, *śrang-* 'to go, move' (Dhātup.)?

šanza 'boil, sore', Waz. *šanzýē*. — Etym. unknown.

šōngarai, *šangarai* 'a cloven hoof', Bell. also 'ankle-(joint)'. — Waz. *šangarai* 'ankle', B. *xāngara* 'ankle-joint'. — If 'hoof' is the original meaning (prob. a contamination of two diff. words has taken place, cf. *šatgarai*), we may compare Av. *srū-* 'horn, nail' etc. The only other Ir. forms with nasal are Bal. *srong* 'horn' (Mayer) and Khw. lw. *srūng*, cf. Skr. *śṛṅga-*. Bal. *surum*, *srumbē* 'hoof' is a contamination of *srū-* and Prs. *šumb* 'hoof'. — Poss. also Psht. *š-kar* 'horn, antler' < **sru-*, cf. E. Oss. *sik'a*, Wkh., Sar. *shaw* 'horn' (Bell.).

šarā, *šēra* 'curse, imprecation, abuse', Waz. *šēra*, *šōrā* 'malediction, curse', Khl. pl. *xērē*. — Etym. unknown. — Poss. < **sraθrā-*, cf. Skr. *śrathana-* 'destroying, killing'.

šōr m. 'a bee's, hornet's, or ant's nest'. — Etym. unknown.

šat-garai 'ankle-joint'. Cf. Av. *sraxti-* 'corner'? But v. s.v. *šōngarai*.

šwai 'slippery', Waz. *šōē*, *šwē* 'slippery', *šwa(h)ēdāl*, Waz. *šōēdāl* 'to slip, glide'. — H. *xwaināk* 'slippery' (Waz. *šōēndōk*), *ū-xwaidam*

'I slipped down', Pur. 1 *mār xōēyī* 'the serpent moves'. — Horn (804) compares Prs. *šēwā* 'eloquent' < Av. *xšvaēwa-* 'rapid'. But this comparison is semasiologically and phonetically unsatisfactory. (*xšvaēwa-* > Psht. **špēw-ai*). — Cf. Av. *sr(a)vant-*, *sraṇhu-* 'sneaking, sliding'.

377. *šōwul*, *šayal*, *šayam* 'to show, teach, instruct'. G. compares Prs. *nišān* 'token', Bal. *šōn-dēay* 'to show', but does not explain the phonetic difficulties. — Waz. *ušāyal*, *wušwal*, Khl. *xōul*, *u-xayam* etc., Khushhāl Khān 3 sg. *šāyi*. — Prob. < Av. *srāvaya-* 'to cause to hear, recite', Skr. *śrāvaya-* 'to instruct, communicate'. Cf. *pa-šwaya*, *pa-šōya* 'spelling, naming of words'. Khair-ul-B. *wu-šaya* (imper.) 'tell'. — Orm. K. *šāmyēk* 'to show', L. *šōm kam* remind of the Bal. word. *šax* 'hard, stiff'. — Etym. unknown. Poss. **str-*, cf. the many different Indo-Eur. forms connected with Lat. *stringo* (Walde, s.v.).
- šax*, *xaš* 'buried'. Waz., Kh. *šāx*, M., Khl. *xax*, Km. *xāx*. — Etym. unknown.
- šāyi* 'may be, perhaps'. Borr. from Prs. *šāyad*, but adapted to the Psht. verbal system.
- šayal*, *šayam* 'to reject, repudiate'. — < *us-sray-*, cf. Av. *us-*, *paiti nī-*, *nī-sray-* 'to deliver, surrender'?

T.

ta postpos. 'to', archaic *wata* (*wa saṛī wata* 'to the man'. Note Nz. *də ōbō ta yāryē nāsta wa* 'she was sitting on the bank of the river'. — Cf. *-ta* in *byarta* (q. v.) etc.?

225. *tə* 'thou'. G. < Av. *tūm*, cf. Prs. *tu* etc. — Orakzai *tu*, Bn. *tū* (LSI). — *tə* < Av. *tū* (Av. *tūm* = **tuṃm*). Obl. *tā* is formed on the analogy of *mā*, Av. *θwā* would result in Psht. **kwā*. Cf. *dē*.
- tai*, pl. *tū* 'teat, nipple'. Waz. *tai*, *tī*, H. *tē* etc., but Z. pl. *tayūna*. — Cf. Sar. *tēj* 'id.'. Prob. a nursery word like Gr. *ταθός* etc.
241. *tōe* 'spilt, overflowed', *tōyēdal* 'to overflow'. G. compares Av. *tāta-* 'falling, streaming', Oss. *t'ayun* 'to thaw'. — Waz. *tī*, *tē*, *tōe* 'spilt, dropping', Khl. *tōe* etc. The comparison with *t'ayun* is doubtful. — *tōe* 'river, mountain torrent', Waz. *tōi*, *tōi*, *tēi*, M. *tōē* is prob. a different word < **lāka-* (cf. *sōe* s.v. *sōwul*), cf. Orm. K. *tāk* 'mountain stream', Arm. lw. *vtak* < **witāka-*.
238. *tū(k)* m. 'saliva', *tūkəl* 'to spit'. G. compares Prs. *tu*, *tuf*. Prob. borr. from Ind., cf. Panj. *thū*, *thūk* etc.
- taba*, *taba* 'fever', Waz. *tabba*. Poss. borr. from Prs. *tab*, *taḥ*, which has been borr. into Ind. languages also. — *tab* 'fomentation, poultice', *tabəl* 'to foment, poultice', Waz. 'to poultice with hot salt' have no counterparts in Prs., and may be genuine < Av. *taḥ-* 'to

be hot'. — *tabai*, *tabaxai* 'an iron dish for baking cakes on, dish' (also: 'pelvis, abdomen'), Waz. *tabai* f. 'thin flat stone, used for baking on, block of salt', borrr. from Ar. Prs. *tabaq* 'plate, dish', cf. *tābaq* 'frying-pan', but associated with *tab*^o. — Cf. also Bell. *tabara* 'slate, slab of stone'?

tabar 'axe', prob. borrr. from Prs. *tabar*.

240. *tōd* 'hot' G. < **tafta*- (Av. *tafta*- 'feverish'), cf. Prs. *taft* etc. — Waz. *tōd* 'hot', *tō* 'heat, glare', H. etc. *tōd*, f. *tauda*. Cf.Orm. *tōk* 'hot', Orm. K. *tūwā* 'sunshine', L. *tōa* 'sun'. — The different treatment of *ft* in *tōd* and *tō* (cf. *ōwə* '7') is difficult to explain. Waz. *tōd*, *ōwə* (with *ō*, not *ō̄*, *ē*) show that the contraction *aw* > *ō* is recent. — Waz. *paitōwai* 'the sunny side of a hill', Par. *pa(rā)ṭāf*, Bal. *pētāfa* (also *guritāfa*), Prs. *bataw*, Wkh. *pitāo* 'sunshine' (Bell.) < **tāfya*-? — *dōbai* 'summer' (Pur., Sl., Mando Khel, but Khl. *dūbai* f. 'heat') < **hantāpa*-, cf. Wkh. *andav* 'fever', Oss. *ant'af* 'heat', Kumzari (a dial., prob. in S. Persia, a short voc. of which, prepared by Messrs. Cox and Talbot for the LSI., Sir George Grierson has kindly put at my disposal) *intāf* 'sun'. Acc. to Darm. (XI) *dōbai* < H. *dhūp* 'sun(shine), heat'; not phonet. prob. — *dūna* 'bonfire' < **hantafnā*-, cf. Av. *tafnah*- etc. 'heat, fever', E. Oss. *xurj-tin* 'sun-beam', Yazgh. *ḍan* 'stove', Prs. *tūn* 'stove of a bath'? More prob. borrr. from Ind., cf. Hi. *dhūnī* 'fire lighted by a faqir', Panj. *dhūṇī* 'small ignited pile of chaff'. — Cf. *taba*.

tay m. 'helmet'. Cf. Anc. Prs. (*yaunā*) *taka-barā* 'the *taka*-wearing Jonians', *taka*- prob. denoting some kind of head-dress.

tēy 'sword', borrr. from Prs. *tēy*. Is *tēyna* 'id.' genuine?

tayawul 'to throw, fling'. Denom. from Av. *taka*- 'running, streaming'.

Cf. *tōe*.

tləl 'to go', pres. *jəm*, aor. *lār šəm*, imperf. *tləm*, past *lārəm*, perf. *talai yəm* (A.J.); Waz. *tləl*, *cā*, *lōr šā*, *tlā*, *lōrā*, *tlalai yā*; Afr. *talal* (Km.), *cam* (Km. 1, *nə jəm*, Z. *munḡ bē . . . wū-zū*) *lār šəm* (Km. etc.), *talām*, *tlō* (Z.), *lārōlam* (Km., *lārō*, *lārōlo*, *w-lārō* M. 3, *lā-nə-rəl* Z.), *talai yəm* (Km., f. *tālyē dā*); Kh. *tləlo*, Nz. *jəm*, B. *cāu*, H. *zəm*, Khl. *zōma* etc. — Imperf. 3 sg. m. *tə*, Waz. *tā*, might be derived from **taxta*- (cf. *sə* < **suxta*- s.v. *swəl*), cf. Wkh. *taydam* 'I went', Sar. *tūidam*, Shgh. *tūid* 'gone', Ishk. *tōyd* etc. In that case we must assume that *tə* is the original form, that the forms with *l* (*tlō*, 1 sg. *tləm* etc.) have been influenced by perf. part. *talai*, and that the infin. *tləl* is due to a tendency to avoid a very short form like **tal*. Cf. however Dard forms like Torw. *tīl*-, Gauro *till*- 'to go' (Dhātup. *tīl*-), from which *tləl* might have been borrr. — If we derive *tə* < **taxta*-, it is poss. to explain the pres. *jəm*, *cəm* etc. as a contamination of **cwam* < **čiyaw*- (v. s.v. *šwəl*) and **tcam* < **tač*-, cf. Wkh. infin. *tukan*, pres. *canam*, but Sar. *tīdao*, *tejam*, Shgh. pres. 3 sg. *tīzd*.

This explanation has the advantage of connecting the Psht. forms of this verb with the Pamir ones. — Cf. s.v. *lārəl*.

226. *tam* (only in *tōr-tam* 'complete darkness'). G. compares Av. *tamah-* 'darkness', Prs. *tam* 'cataract of the eye'. (Note Prs. *timir* 'darkness', Sak. *timira-*, Iw.s < Skr. *timira-*?).
242. *tōma*, *tōmna* 'seed' etc., G. < Av. *taoxman-* 'id'. — Waz. *tēmna*, Khl. *tōmna*. — *tōma* from the nom., *tōmna* from the obl. stem. *-mn-* > *-n-* (cf. *pūn* s.v. *pam*), *-xmn-* > *-mn-* (in Iw.s *-xn-*, cf. Afr. *dəxna* etc. pl. of *daxmān* 'enemy'). — Nom. of neutral *n*-stems in *-ā*: *nūm* < *nāma*, *tōma* < **tauxmā*, *lūma* < **dāmā*. Similarly *pūn* < **pāmnah*, *tōmna* < **tauxmnā*.
227. *tanā* f. 'thunder'. Acc. to G. genuine, cf. Prs. *tandar* etc., Skr. (s)*tan-*. — Bell., Khl. also *taṇā*. — Apparently borrr. from Ind.; but no corresponding forms are found in Mod. Ind. — Waz. *tandar* 'thunderbolt, eclipse' is borrr. from Prs.
239. **tūn* 'place', used as a suffix, e. g. *mēṣatūn* 'ant-hill', G. < Av. *stāna-* 'place'. — Acc. to Rav. used independently: 'native country, birth-place', e. g. *bē jāya tūna* 'without a country or home'. — *t* < **št* < **st* after *i*, *u*, cf. Ind. *thān* (Bloch, *Langue Mar.*, 119).
- tānda* 'fresh, green'. — Etym. unknown.
- tandōr*, *tandyāra* 'father's brother's wife'. — Waz. *tandiār*, B. 2 *tandiār*, H. *tandar* 'husband's brother's wife, husband's sister', Sb. *tandār*, Ga. *tandār* 'husband's sister'. — Formed from *trə* 'paternal uncle', cf. *werandār*, *nandiār*.
- tūng* 'young girl'. — Etym. unknown.
- tandwai* 'gristle, cartilage'. — Etym. unknown. Derivation from Skr. *tantu-* 'sinew' is semasiologically improbable. Cf. *lōnda*.
- tanzarai* 'partridge'. Prob. borrr. from Prs. *taḍarw*, *taḍarj* (pronounced *taṣ^o*); but the phonetical details are difficult to explain. Orm. K. *cinj^arai* is borrr. from Prs.
- trai* 'small mountain stream, brought from one mountain to another' < **taraka-*, cf. *tēr*.
234. *trə* 'paternal or maternal uncle', G. < **ptr-*, cf. Av. *tūrya-* (= **tarvy^o*), Skr. *pitr̥ya-* etc. — Generally *trə*, pl. *trūna*, Khl. *tērə*, B. *tarə*, *tarūna*, Z. *tra*, M. pl. *trūna*. Gen. 'paternal uncle'. — *trə* < **ptr̥ya-*. Cf. Prs. *afdar* (Kab. *audər*, Orm. L.lw. *audūr*, but K. *tā* genuine) < **afdr-* (cf. Av. **fōdri-* 'father'), Yazgh. *wac*, Sar. *wīc* < **w^aθr-* < **afθrya-*? — *trōr* 'paternal aunt', M. 'paternal or maternal aunt', is formed on the analogy of *mōr* etc. Pl. *traindē* etc. v. s.v. *mōr*. Cf. Bal *trī*. — *tərbūr* 'first cousin', Waz. *tārpūr*, *tōr^o* 'first cousin' (*plōranai t^o* 'son of father's sister', *māranai t^o* 'son of mother's brother or sister'), *tarbūr*, *tarbrīna* 'first cousin on father's side' (borrr. from a different dial.? *p* in *tārpūr* proves the existence of Psht. **pūr* till after the transition of *-p-* > *-b-* had taken place), Khl., Rs. *tərbūr*,

- B. *tarbūr*, Sl. *turbūr*, Sb. *turbūr* 'near male relation', *də trə zwē* 'paternal cousin', M. 1 *də trə zwai*, pl. Khl., M. 3 *tərbūrān*, Kh., B. *tarbūnā*. < **ptywyapuθra-*, cf. *būr*. — *tərbūr* also means 'enemy', cf. Wackernagel, Festschr. Andreas. — *tarlā* 'female cousin', Khl. *tarlā*, B. *tarlā*, *tarlā*, Sb. *də trə lūr*, Waz. *tarla* 'daughter of father's brother' (but *tārprā* 'daughter of father's sister, or of mother's brother or sister'). *lā* < **lut* < **duxta*, cf. *sə* < **suxta-* (s.v. *swal*), *tə* < **taxta-* (? s.v. *tləl*). V. s.v. *lūr*.
228. *tar* 'from', prepos. denoting abl., G. < Av. *tarō*. — Also 'until, to' Nz. *tar maspixīna* 'until the afternoon', M. 3 *tar wōsə pērē* 'till now', Pur. 1 *tar kāt lānde* 'under the bed' etc., cf. Par. *tar*, as postpos. 'from', as prepos. 'before'. Orm. *ta(r)* is a genitive prefix, cf. s.v. *da*. *tēr* 'passed, gone by' < **trya-*. — Waz. *tēr*, but *tārēdāl*. Orm. K. *tar*, L. *tēr* (lw), Kāb. Prs. *tēr*. — *tērai* '9' v. s.v. *nah*. Cf. *trai*.
233. *tērā* 'sharp', G. < Av. *taēra-* 'mountain peak' < **taēyra-*, cf. Bal. *thēr* 'id.'. — Waz. *tāra* 'sharp', f. 'sharp edge', H. *tērā* 'sharp' etc. — Barth. (AirWb. 623) rightly rejects the derivation of *taēra-* < **taēyra-*, but *tērā* prob. < **taēyra-*, cf. Av. *tiyra-* 'sharp'. — N. Bal. *thēr* (G. Et. Bal., 391. from Gladstone) prob. a mistake for *thēr* (Dames, Gilbertson), or *thēr* (Mayer, Hetu Ram), cf. Lhd. *thēr* 'a ruined village', Panj. *thēh* 'a hillock or mound formed by the ruins of a town'.
243. *tōr*¹ 'black', G. < Av. *taθra-*. — Waz. *tōr* (*tək-tōr* 'very black'). — Cf. Horn (370) and Sak. *tlāra-*, Soghd. *tārāk*, Minj. *tūrā*, Sar. *tōr*. — *tyārā* 'darkness', H., A. *tyārā*, Waz. also 'dark', Khl. *tyāra* 'darkness' < Av. *taθrya-*, cf. Prs. *tēra* (Psht. lw. *tira*). — *tōrai* 'spleen, pupil of the eye', cf. Prs. *tārā* 'pupil of the eye, star', Skr. *tāra-* 'star, pupil of the eye'. Prs. *tārā* 'star' borrr. from Ind.?
- tōr*² 'net, snare', < Av. **taθra-*, cf. Skr. *tantra-* 'loom, warp', Prs. *tār* 'warp, thread', Kurd. *tuēr* 'net', Wkh. *tōr*, Sar. *tur* (Shaw, *tor* 'spider's web' Bell.). — But also Turki *tor* 'net' (Bell.), Aimaki *tōr* (Ramstedt, JSFinnOugr. 1905, s.v. < Mong. *toor*), Udi, Ingush *thor* (Erckert) etc. Are all these words borrr. from Ir.?
- tōr*³ m., *tara* f. 'fright, terror'. Cf. Skr. *tarala-* 'tremorous' < **ter-*, connected with **ters-*? But cf. *tarhēdāl*.
- Khl. *tōr* 'thief' sg. and pl. — Identical with *tōr*¹ (cf. *tōrmax* 'disgraced'), or cf. s.v. *tār*?
- tūra* 'sword'. Prob. a lw. Not in Prs., but Bal. *tura*, *thur*, Arm., Chechen (Caucas.) *t'ur*.
- tərbūr* 'male cousin', v. s.v. *trə*.
229. *tarhēdāl* 'to take alarm, be terrified, wince (about animals)', G. < **tarh-* < **θrah-*, Skr. *tras-*. — Waz. *tarēdāl* 'tremble' (but *tarsēdāl* 'to be afraid' from Prs.), cf. Orm. *traya* 'shies'. — *tarh-* < **θrah-* is phonetically impossible, *tarhēdāl* < Lhd. *tarahan* 'to be fearful, stampede'. With Psht. *tarah*, *tarhara* 'fear', *tarhūr* 'timid', cf. Lhd.

tarahar 'timid'. (Ar. Prs. *tarah* 'becoming sad' is a different word).

— Also Ishk. *trās* 'fear' is borrr. from Ind.

terlo 'female cousin', v. s.v. *trə*.

tarma, *taramna* 'bog, quagmire'. Derivation from **tarman-* 'termination, border', cf. Lat. *termen*, is semasiologically improbable.

tarnāw 'trough, gutter, aqueduct', Waz. *tarnōwai*. Cf. *tar* and *nāwa*.

379. *trap* 'leap, jump', G. < **tarp*, cf. Kurd. *terpîn* 'to stumble' etc. — Orm. id. — Prob. borrr. from Ind., cf. Lhd. *trapp* 'id.', Khetrani *trap*, Gawar Bati *θlap*, Hi. *tarap* 'jump, throb' (Psht. also *trap* 'bump, thump').
trōr 'aunt', v. s.v. *trə*.

378. *taršaj* 'axe'. G. compares Av. *taša-* 'id.', Prs. *taš*, Av. *taršvah-* 'having formed'. — Waz. *tāšaj* 'adze', cf. Shgh. *tāršak* 'axe', Bal. *thrāšag* 'to cut', Prs. *tarāšidan*. Barth. (AirWb. 644) also assumes a contamination of *taš-* + *θwaras-* > **tarš-*. But *rš* is imposs. in a genuine Psht. word. Prob. borrr., with metathesis, from Prs. *tarāš* 'knife' or a similar word? *-aj* < **ači-* points to an early borrowing. — Ir. *taš-* in *tōšəl* 'to shave, plane', Waz. *tēšəl*, cf. Shgh. *tēšum* 'I shave', Ishk. *tūd* 'he shaved', Par. *thā-* 'to shave, cut', E. Oss. *dasin* 'to shave' (*d-* from compounds, cf. *sārdasān* 'razor'). — Cf. also *tōtanai*, *tōtankai*, *tū°* 'chip, shaving', Waz. *tōtankai*, *tōtannai*, *tēt°* < **tašta-*? — V. also s.v. *tiyāšə*.

236. *trīw*, f. *tarwa* 'sour'. G. compares Prs. *turuš*, Bal. *trušp*, Kurd. *tirš* etc. — Waz. *trīw*, *tarwa*, H. *trēw*, *tarwā*, Khl., A.J. *trīw*, *trawa*. Cf. Waz. *tarwa* m. pl. 'cheese', B. *torwē* 'buttermilk', M. *tarwā* 'sour milk' (But M. *truš*, B. *tok* 'sour'). — Hübschm. (ad 385) also derives *trīw* < **tyfša-* (through **triwž?*). Cf. Khw. *trup* 'salt', Tirahi *trē* < **tyf-*. But *trīw* better < Skr. *tīvra-* 'sharp, pungent', cf. E. Oss. *cjrw* 'yeast' (Miller, GrIrPh. I, 2, Anh. 28). **tīwrah* > **tīwr* > *trīw*, but **tīwrā* > *tarwa* (cf. s.v. *sūrai*), *trawa* infl. by *trīw*. — But Prs. *tarf* 'sour, clotted milk'? — Cf. the following word.

235. *trīx*, f. *tarxa* 'bitter'. G. compares Prs. *talx*, Wkh. *trač*, Sar. *trāč*. — Waz. *trīx*, *tarxa*, B. f. *tarxā*, M. *tarxā*, Khl., A.J. *trāxa*. *Trakhun* n. of a place near the ancient bed of Helmand (30° 10', 61° 35'), cf. Prs. *Talkhun* n. w. of Shiraz, and *Tirkh Oba* n. of Tonk in the Bhitanni country. — < **tīxra-* (cf. s.v. *trīw*), prob. < **taxra-* through the influence of **tīwra-*, or poss. from **tij-* 'to be sharp'. In the first case cf. Prs. *talx*, Phl. *laxr*, Orm. K. *tēš'*, Par. *tarḡu*, *takku* 'bitter', *tekku* 'pungent', *tekaī* 'onion' (poss. borrr. from Ind., as *xr* becomes *rk*, cf. Khw. *trok* 'bitter' < **trakka-*, < **takra-*, Skr. *takra-* 'buttermilk', cf. Prs. *talxīna* 'milk soured and dried'). The Wkh. and Sar. words are prob. of Ind. origin (Stein: Wkh. *trūč*, Ishk. *truš* (Prs.?) 'bitter, bad tasting', Bellew: Wkh. *tračk* 'insipid', Sar. *tirāč* 'bile, gall'). — From *tij-*: Skr. *tikta-* 'bitter', Hi. *tītā*, Torw. *tid* etc., cf. E. Oss. *cjyd* 'cheese'. Shina *čī'tū* prob. contaminated

of *tikta-* and *tršta-* 'pungent', from which Tir. *trixt* 'bitter', Khov. *treštā* 'onion', cf. Si. *trid* 'very sour'? Kal. *tshishtak* 'bitter' is difficult to explain, as are also Shgh. *cīš*, Sar. *ciyix* (Bell.). — Bal. *trix* 'a small, wild plum' < **tixra-*?

tarōžmaī 'moonless night', v. s.v. *spōžmaī*.

tār m. 'gang of robbers, band, spoil'. Cf. Prs. *tālā* 'plunder, spoil'?

But *dār* 'gang of thieves' < Panj. *dhār* may have influenced the meaning of this word. Cf. Prs. *tārāt*, *tārāj* 'spoil, plunder'. Are

these words and *tōr* 'thief' (q. v.) connected with Av. *tāyu-* etc.? *tarəl* 'to bind, fasten'. Prob. borr. from Ind., cf. Pash. *tar-* 'to tie'.

tāsu 'you'. Waz. *tus*, *tōsē*, H., Khl., Ga., Nz., Gh. etc. *tāsu*, M. 3,

Z., B. *tāsu*, A. *tāse*, Kh. 1, Km. 2 *tāsə*, M., M. 1, M. 2, Km. *tāse*,

Bn. *tōsē*, Pur. 1 *tāse*. — Cf. Orm. K. *tyūs*, L. *tōs*. — Prob. the Psht.

and Orm. forms have been infl. by Lhd. etc. *tus*.

tōsand 'dry'. — Etym. unknown.

230. *taš* 'empty', G. < **tusa-*, cf. Skr. *tucch(y)a-*, Prs. *tih* etc. — Waz., Khl. *tpš*, H. *teš*, Pur. 1 *taš*. — Cf. Av. *tusa-* 'to be empty' (< **tus-sko-*), *taošaya-* 'to be empty' (< **touseyo-*, AirWb. 624), Orm. *tusk*, Shgh. *təs*, Sak. *tušša-* (*tuššātteti-*, cf. Psht. *təštiyā* 'emptiness'). *taš*, *lušša-* < **tusya-* = Skr. *tucchya-* (Prs. *tih* < **tuḍya-*).

237. *tšəl*, *tšəm* 'to flee', G. < Av. *tarasa-* from *θrah-* 'to fear'. — Waz. *tašəl*, *taštā* (avoiding the collision with *tšā* 'I drink'), H., Khl. *taxtədəl*, *taxtam*, M. past *wo-taxtədə*, Kh. *wa-tašel*. Past *tiš*, Waz. *taš* < **tṛšta-* (v. s.v. *lēšəl*). — Orm. K. *tišt^əək*, *tišt^əm*, L. *tišim* prob. borr. from Psht. Cf. the following word.

232. *taštədəl* 'to flee'. Acc. to G. denom. < Av. *taršti-* 'flight', cf. Psht. *tēšta* 'id.'. Cf. *tšəl*. Both forms of the verb are not found in the same dialect.

tal 'dense, thick, close' < **taxta-*, cf. Skr. *tañc-* 'to contract', Old Norw. *þéttr* 'tight, dense' < **tenkto-*. Cf. also Prs. *tang* 'narrow', *taxta* 'a plank' etc.

tōtanai 'shaving, chip', v. s.v. *taršaj*.

tāw 'twist, contortion, winding'. — Km. *bīžlī emā pə xēta bā'ndē tāw yē úkrəla* 'he turned the lightning (=X-rays) round in my stomach'.

Cf. Prs. *tāftan* 'to turn, wind, weave' etc. (Horn, 372), *tāw* 'braid'. — Borr.?

twal 'equal in weight'. Borr. from Ind., just as *talal* 'to weigh' < Lhd. *tulan*, but note *wa* < *ō* (cf. s.v. *lōba*).

taxa 'tickling'. — Etym. unknown.

txarg, *trax* 'armpit'. B. *taxārg*, H., Khl., Sb. *trax*. — Etym. unknown.

°tiyā abstract suffix, < **°tāti-*, Sak. *°tleti-* (also with the *t* preserved as if it were initial), cf. Av. *°tāt-*.

tēyəl 'to roast'. — Etym. unknown. Cf. Par. *thi-* 'to burn' (trans.)?

tyāra 'darkness', v. s.v. *tōr*¹.

Waz. *tiyāšə* f. 'plough-share'. < **tašyā-* (*š* preserved before *y*, cf. s.v. *hwašəl*),
Prs. *tēša* 'hatchet, mattock, pick', cf. Av. *taš-*. Cf. s.v. *taršaj*.

231. *tažai* 'thirsty'. G. compares Av. *taršna-* 'thirst', Prs. *tiš* 'thirst', *tišna* 'thirsty'. — Waz. *təžai*, Z. *təgai*, M. *təgai*, B. *təga*, Khl. *təgē*, H. *təge*.
— *ž* < prob. < **rš*, not **ršn*, cf. Sak. *ttarra-*, Sar. *tūr*. — Note that *təžai* rhymes with *wažai* (q. v.). — Orm. K. *tranak*, L. *trunuk* < **tršn-*?

tīža 'flat, round stone'. — Waz. *tīža* 'stone', M., M. 2, Km. *tīga*, Z. *tīga*.
Derivation from **tixšā-*, Av. *tiši*^o 'sharp' (Tomaschek, Centr. as St. 759) is semasiologically improb.

tōžəl 'to shave, plane', v. s.v. *taršaj*.

W.

wa preposition denoting the dative. Darm. (LXXIV) < Av. *ava*, cf. *wažnam* 'I kill' < Av. *ava-žanāmi*. — E. g. *wa sarī ta* 'to the man' now generally *sarī ta*.

288. *wō* 'wind', G. < Av. *vāta-*. — Not used in Waz., which has *bōd*, H., Khl. *bād*, Khl. also *wō*.

284. *wu*¹ 'he was', *sə wum* 'I was' etc., G. < Av. *būta-*. — 3 s. pl. subj. *wī*, G. < Av. *bavaiti*, Darm. (CI) < *buyāt*, from which form G. derives the opt. *wai* etc. — The last derivation is improbable, the others are uncertain.

*wu*² verbal prefix, G. (GrIrPh. I, 2, 220) and Darm. (CI) compare Prs. *bu* (e. g. *tā bu ki šawam* 'may I be') which Darm. derives from Av. imperat. *bava*. — Connexion with $\sqrt{bū-}$ is prob., but the exact derivation uncertain. — Acc. to G. *wu* is used a) at pleasure before the imperative; b) before the present, changing it into subj.; c) before the preterite, giving it the sense of the perfect. — This account is incomplete; but the question cannot be treated exhaustively in this place. Cf., however, acc. to AJ., ad a) *dā kār wu kra* 'do this work now', *dā kār hara wraj kawa* 'do this work every day; ad b) *či sə līkam ma rāja, či sə wu līkam nō rāša* 'don't come while I am writing, come when I have finished writing'; ad c) *hukm ē wu kor či...* 'he commanded that...'. Cf. also *sə ba kawum* 'I shall, intend to, wish to, shall begin to, shall continue to do', *sə ba wu kraṁ* 'I shall do (if something happens, although I do not want it), I shall complete it'.

wabla 'together', v. s.v. *bəl*.

285. *wuč* 'dry', G. < Av. *huška-*, cf. Prs. *xušk* etc. — Cf. also Par. *hušku*, Orm. K. *wyūk*, L. *wōk*^a, Minj. *wušk*.

wučwulai, *učarlai* 'forehead', Waz. *wučwēlai*, H. *učelē*. — Etym. unknown.

- wahat* 'to beat'. Prob. borr. from Ind., cf. Skr. *vadh-* 'to strike, slay'; but I cannot find this verb in mod. Ind. languages.
259. *wala* 'willow', G. < Av. *vaēti-*. — Waz. *wula*, Khl. *wala*, M. *wala*. — Cf. also Prs. *bēd* etc., Yaghn. *wīt*, Shgh. *wēd*, Par. *γī*, and Yazgh. *wīd̥g* 'vine'. — *ai* > *a* between *w* and *l* in *wala*, *xwala*? But cf. *γēlē*, *hēl-*, *mēlma*.
- walē* 'why', Waz., Km., Z. *wēlē*, Khl., N. *wālē*, Pur. 1 *walī*. — Etym. unknown.
- walai* 'shoulder-blade of an animal, used in augury'. Waz. *wula* 'shoulder-joint', B. 2. *wāla* m., M. *wālai*, obl. pl. *wāliō*, Km. obl. pl. *wuliō*, Khl. *wūlē*. < Ir. **bud-*, cf. Walde-Pokorny (Vergl. Wb. d. idg. Spr. II, 116), Engl. *bud* etc. from **bhudh-* 'to swell' etc.? Extremely uncertain. *w-* may be derived from **w-*, **b-*, **(h)aw-*, **(h)ab-*, *-l-* from **-d-*, **-t-*, **-θ(w)-*, and the vowel from **a*, *u*, *ai*. The phonetical possibilities are nearly unlimited.
268. *wāla* 'rivulet, canal, stream', G. < Av. *vaidi-* 'id.', cf. Wkh. '*wād*', Sar. '*wīed*'. — Waz. *wēla*, *wēlā* (not 'Psht. *wēlān*', Gauth. MSL. XIX, 154), 'irrigation-channel', H. *wālā*, pl. *walē*, Khl. *walā*, Km. *wālā*. Cf. Minj. *wēlā*, Shgh. *wēd*, Sar. *wāḍ* (Shaw). — Barth. (AirWb. 1344) derives *vaidi-* < **wed-*, cf. Skr. *unatti* 'flows', Arm. *get* 'river' etc. But Si. *vāh* 'canal', Lhd. *vāh(ā)* 'id.' < Skr. *vāha-* 'flowing, current' show that the root is Av. *vad-* 'to lead' < **wedh-*. Cf. Skr. *nīkā-* 'irrigation-channel' < *nī-* 'to lead' (Pali, Dhp. 80: *udakamhi nayanti nettikā* 'aquam videlicet ducunt aquarii').
- wula* 'root, fibre', B. *wāli*, (B. 2 *wāli* 'twig'), M. *wāliyē*. — Cf. E. Oss. *wīdag*, W. Oss. *yedagā* 'root' < **waid-*. — But cf. Wkh. *wadūn* (Shaw '*wādhn*') 'root-filament', scarcely with original diphthong. — Shgh. '*wyāz* (Hjuler) prob. = *wīēš* (cf. s.v. *wēx*), not = **wīēd*.
274. *wələl*, *awləl* 'to wash', G. < Av. *frav-* 'to swim, fly', Skr. *phu-*. — Gen. *wīnjəl* or *lambawul* are used. — G.s derivation is phonetically and semasiologically unsatisfactory. Etym. uncertain. < Ir. **wad-*, cf. Skr. *ud-* 'to wet, bathe', Engl. *wash* etc. (< **wat-sk-*)?
- wēlanai* 'herb mint, peppermint' < **baudyana-*, cf. Av. *baodi-* 'fragrance, good odour'? But cf. Prs. *pūdīna* 'wild mint', Siwendi *pīdīn*, with *p* instead of *b*?
- walār* 'standing'. Waz. *wilōr*, Khl., H., Nz., Rs. *walār*, Z. Km. *walār*, M. 3 *wlār*, Pur. 1 *wulār*. Etym. unknown.
275. *wlēšt*, *hwēšt* (never *wlēšt*) f. 'span', G. < Av. *vīstasti-*. — Rs. *wlēšt*, A. *wlēšt*, Naz. *ulēšt*, Waz., Ms., Kh., Kh. 1, Z., Trk., Gh., GhGh. *hwēšt*, M., M. 1 *lwēšt*, Ga. *hwēšt*, B., B. 1 *akwēšt*, Khl., H., Taj., Durr. K. *lēšt*, Sb. *lēš*, Sh. *hwašt*; Sl., Pur. 1, Nyaz. *hwēst*, Mando Khel *hwast*. — *št* < *sti-*. — Kab. Prs. *bilist*, not *bidast*, *gidast*, Seistani *bālišť*, Orm. *jusp* (< **witaspi-*, cf. Brahui *gidisp* from Ir., v. Report, 36).

260. *wana* 'tree', G. < Av. *vanā-*. — Waz., Khl. *wuna*, M., B. *wánna*, Km., Z. *wéna*, Nz. *wana*, H. *wéna*. — Par. *yan* means 'oak', cf. in Ind. Pash. *vanji* 'oak', Khow. *bānc̣*, Jaunsari *bān* (< **vānya-*), but *ban* forest, Lhd. *van*, Si. *van*^u 'tree'.
wēna, *waina*, *ḍēna* 'white ant', Waz. *yīnā*. — Etym. unknown. — **bainā-* (cf. Bal. *bēnāy* 'bee', W. Oss. *bīnjā* 'fly' etc.) would result in **wīna*; *wēn*^o poss. < **bany*^o, **bauny*^o.
270. *wīn-* pres. of *līdāl* 'to see' (q. v.). G. < Av. *vaēn-*, cf. Prs. *bīnam* etc.
272. *wīna* 'blood', generally pl., G. < Av. *vohuni-*, cf. Prs. *xūn* etc. — Barth. (miranM. V, 7) considers the word to be borr. on account of its *i*. But cf. Par. *hīn*, Orm. L. *īn*, Minj. *yīnā*, Yd. *vīnoh* etc. Psht. *wīn-a* < **wēn* < *wa(h)uni* is quite regular.
261. *wandanai* 'band of a sheaf of corn, rope made of grass', G. < Skr. *bandhana-* 'band', cf. Av. *banda-* 'chain' etc.; *wand* 'dam, dyke' poss. genuine. — Cf. also *wandar* f. 'a kind of rope', *yar-wandai* 'collar for a dog', *sar-wāndē* f. pl. (*sar-bāndē*, *sar-bāṇḍē*) 'the fastening of the yoke to the plough', *drē-wandai* 'a section of the Turi's of Kurram, followers of the 3 original Sayed houses'. — From *basta-* etc.: *wasta* 'a small pond or lake', *mlā-wastanai* 'girdle' (Waz. *wōl-mastanai*, Bannu (Gazet.) *wahnastanai*), *biyāsta* 'a kind of rope' < **ham-basti-*. — From **bastra-*: *wašai* 'bracelet', *wāš* 'rope made from goat's hair', *pal(g)wāša* 'heel-rope', *sar-wāš* 'fastening for a cow or ox'. Cf. Par. *bāš* 'rope', Orm. L. *bēš*, Ishk. *vuš*, Zeb. *wāš* (LSI. X, 549 also *wānd* 'bind', Grierson, Ishk. 101 *wānd* with *w-*), Sar. *wux* 'thread, cord' (Gauth. JA. 1916, 248), but *vūx* 'rope' (Shaw), Yazgh. *wux*, Rosh. *wāx*, Shgh. *waṣ* (Gauth.), *vāš* 'rope' (ego, but *wāš* 'grass'). Most of, if not all, these Pamir words have original *b-*, and are prob. related to the Psht. words. At any rate the forms with *a*, *ā* have nothing to do with Psht. *wēša* 'sinew' quoted by Gauth. (l. c.), which is a Waz. form of *wuša* (q. v.).
- wīnja*, *inja* 'slave girl'. Waz., H., Khl., Km. *wīnja*, Km. also *inja*. *inj-a* < **ēnd^aj* < **han-tač̣i-* (*w-* under the infl. of *wīnjəl* 'to wash', Rav. also *mīnja*, *mīnjəl*), cf. Wkh. *andag* 'slave', Sar. *indij*, Minj. *idaka* 'boy' < **han-taka-* 'running' (cf. Ar. *jarīyatun* 'female slave' from *jarā(y)* 'to run', Old Norw. *þræll* 'thrall': Goth. *þragjan* 'to run' etc.)?
271. *wīnjəl* 'to cleanse, wash'. Acc. to G. originally 'to winnow, sift grain', cf. Skr. *vic-* (*vinakti*) 'id.', Prs. *bēxtan* (Horn 249) etc. — Waz., H. *wīnzəl*, Rav. also *mīnjəl* (assim., or < **ni-w^o?*). — Cf. Kurd. 'dasnwaizh', 'das-mūzh' 'ablutions' (Soane), Zaza *wīzeng* 'sieve'. — With *pari-*: Par. *parič-* 'to shake a sieve', Shgh. *par-wīz-*. Waz. *parwēzai* 'flour-sieve', cf. Sar. *parwēz*, may be genuine, and not

- borr. from Prs. *parwēzan*. — With *pati*: Yazgh. *pāxt* 'to sieve', cf. in Kafir Waig. *pōča* 'sieve', Ashk. *pēča*.
- wāṇa* 'heap of uncleaned grain'. — Etym. unknown.
- wērā*, *rwā* 'marriage procession', Waz. *wrō*, *wrē*. — *wrēza*, *wraēza*, *ruwēza* 'female guest in a marriage procession', Waz. *wrōyīs* 'friend of the bridegroom joining in the wedding procession'. — *wrā* < **wrādi*-, cf. Av. *urvādah*- (**wr*⁹) 'joy', *wrēza* etc. < **wrāzyā*- cf. Av. *urvāz*- 'to be glad' (acc. to Barth. & < **dh* + *s*)? Cf. however:
- wrō*, *rō* 'slowly, gently, leisurely', Waz. *wrō*, *wrē*, H. *rō rō*, Nz. *wrō-rō* etc. Might be explained as an adverb. acc. of Av. *urvādah*- (v. s.v. *wrā*) in the sense of 'pleasantly'.
276. *wrai* 'lamb'. G. compares Phl. *varak*, Prs. *barra* etc. — Pur. I *wrai*, Ga. *urāi*, generally *gaḍūrai* etc. — Cf. Orm. K. *wrīyā* f. 'ewe-lamb', *wrai* 'mountain ram' (lw.s), Par. *yarō* f. 'lamb', Shgh. *wārg*, Ishk. *waruk*, Soghd. pl. *wr'tt*, Khov. *werkū* (lw. from Ir.). — *barra* < **warnaka*- < **wṛnaka*- (GrIrPh. I, 2, 54), cf. Skr. *uraṇa*; but in most diall. *r* cannot be derived from **rn*.
262. *war*¹ m. 'door', G. < Av. *dvar*-. — Regarding *w*- < **dwo*- v. s.v. *dwa*. — Waz. *wōram* 'door-fastener' < **dwar-dama*-? Cf. Shgh. *bi-ḍem*- 'to close, bind'. Cf. *kōrma* s.v. *kōr*.
- war*² adverbial pron. 3 pers. 'to him' etc. — Darm. < **awaḍrā*. Cf. Kurd. *orā* 'there'. Cf. *rā* and *dar*, and also *hōr* s.v. *dolē*.
- war*³ prefix < Av. *fra*-. V. the following compounds with *war*-.
383. *wār* m. 'time, period'. Acc. to G. borr. from Prs. *-bār*, *-wār* (in *yak-bār* 'once' etc.). If genuine, we should expect **wōr*-. — But Prs. *-wār* is used only as a suffix, and Psht. *wār* is prob. borr. from Ind., cf. e. g. Panj. *wār* 'time, turn'.
- wēra*, *yēra* 'fear, alarm'. Waz. *wyāra*, Khl. *yēra*, A.J. *wyara* (in many diall. *ḡār*). — If < **bairi*- + *ā* (**bairyā*- would prob. result in Waz. **wāryē*), we may compare Lith. *bailė* 'fear'. — But poss. < **dwai-ri*-, cf. Av. *dvaēdā*- 'menace', Lat. *dīrus*.
- Waz. *warbōi* 'nearest to the village'. Cf. Orm. lw. *bōi* 'near', acc. to Grierson < Skr. *upāka*-. Psht. **bōi*, *bōē* < **upākai* is poss.
- Nz. *wurbal* 'lock, curl', B. 2 *wōrbál*, Waz. *wōrbal*, Rav., Bell. *ōrbal*, *ūrbal* 'curl, ringlet, lock of hair on the forehead of young women'. — < **fra-pala*-? Cf. *pal*⁴. *ōr*- often < *war*- (v. e. g. Bell. *ōrmēž*, *ōrbušē*). *war*- > *wur*- before labial, v. s. v.v. *wurbūž*, *warmēž*. *war*- v. s.v. *waryōwai*.
- wurbūž* m. 'snout, muzzle', Waz. *warbūž*, H. *warbūž*, Khl. *urbūž*. — V. s.v. *paza*. *war*- v. s.v. *waryōwai*.
289. *wōrēdal* 'to rain'. Acc. to G. denom., cf. Av. *vār* 'rain'. — Also *warēdal*. Waz. *wōr* m. 'rain', *warandai* 'raining', Khl. *wārēdal*, B. *warēgi*. — Cf. also Par. *yār* 'rain', Orm. K. *yōr-ēk* 'to rain'.

Waz. *vrōy*, *vrēy* 'raven', < **warāka*-, Phl. *varāy*, *varāk*, Bal. *gurāy* 'crow',
Orm. K. *kaṇ*^a-*wraya* 'a kind of raven': — Cf. Skr. *varāka*- 'wretched,
low'?

waryūmai 'a male kid', also *waryamai*, *maryamai* etc., Waz. *waryūmai*,
M. *waryūmai*, Ga. *wuryāmāi*, Pur. 1 *wāryūmāi*, B. *uryūmka*, (LSI:
Sw., Baj., Afr., Kh. *wuryūmai*, Bn., Chach *waryūmai*, Waz. *waryūmai*,
Kand. *maryūmai*) — < **fragāmaka*-, cf. Yd. *firyāmoh* 'he-goat'
(the existence of the word in Minj. is shown by place-names like
Firgamu, *Firghamiru* s. of Jurm, *Firgam Tal* n. of Faizabad —
outside the territory where Minj. is spoken at present), Wkh. *rayūm* f.
'calf'. — Tomasehek (765) compares *rayūm* with Gr. *πρόβατον*;
but Par. *rhayām* 'spring' < **fragāma*- renders it prob. that the
orig. meaning was 'a young animal, born the preceding spring'.

waryānai 'rubbing', v. s.v. *āyašal*.

waryōwai 'palm of the hand, sole'. Waz., M. *waryawai* 'palm of the
hand', Ga. *waryawāi*, Orm. lw. *waryawai*. — < **fragawa-ka*-, cf.
Av. *gaw*- 'hand (of the *dēv*'s)'. With Wkh. *gawust* 'fist' (Bell.) cf.
prob. Skr. *gabhasti*- 'hand'. — Many names of parts of the body
are compounded with *war*- in Psht., cf. *wurbal*, *wurbūz*, *waršand*,
warmēš.

wrāja 'a small red insect or species of tick, infesting dogs etc.' —
Etym. unknown. — Cf. Soghd. *pr's'k* (**f'rāzāk*) 'n. of a noxious
insect'; but in that case Psht. *j* must stand for *z*.

280. *wrūja*, *wraja* 'eye-brow'. G. compares Av. *brvat*-, Skr. *bhrū*-, Prs.
abrū etc. — Waz. *vrījyē*, M. *wrūcyē*, B. 2 *urūji*, B. *urūja*, Khl.
wrūza, H. *rūza*, Sb. *rīza*. — < **brūčyā*? Cf. Ishk. *vric*, Sangl.
vurij; with -*k*- Minj. *vrēgá*, Oss. *arfuk*, Mamassani Luri *burg*, but
Shgh. *vrūš* < **brūš*?

wruk 'lost'. Waz. *wark*, Afr. *wrūk*, Khl. *wrak*, H. *ruk*. — Cf. Orm.
yark 'id'.

warla 'pregnant'. Generally *brālba* q. v. — < pres. part. f. **baratī*-,
or cf. Lat. *forda* < **foridā*.

warmēš m. 'neck', Waz. *warmēš*, M. *warmēg*, Km. *warmēg*, B., Ga.
wurmēg. — Cf. Av. *mərəzu*- 'vertebrae of the neck', Kurd., Zaza
mil 'neck'. — *war*- cf. s.v. *waryōwai*.

Waz. *wāranai* 'tusk'. — Etym. unknown. — < **wēr* 'splitting, tearing' <
**baidra*-, cf. Skr. *bhid*- 'to split, cleave' etc.?

wrandār etc. 'brother's wife'. Waz. *wandiār*, B. 2 *wandiār*, M. *wan*-
dyār, Khl. *wrandār* (and *wranda*?), H. *rndandār*, Sb. *rundār*, Orm.
lw. *wrandēr*. — **wrandyār* formed from *wrōr*, cf. *tandōr*, *nandiār*.

wrāra 'woman who has lost her brother', < **a-brāθrā*-, v. s.v. *wrōr*.

277. *wrāra* 'nephew', *wērera* 'niece', G. > **brāθryā*-, cf. Av. *brātūirya*-
(*brātruya*- = **brātōrya*-, AirWb., 972). — Waz. *wəriārə* 'brother's
son', *wrāra* 'brother's daughter', B. *wiyārāū*, *wērera*, M. *waryārə*,

- warēra*; M. 1 *waryarā*, M. 2 *uriyarā*, Ga. *wrāra*, pl. *wrērūna*, *wrēra*, pl. *wrērē*, H. (*rēra* and) *r^uāra*, *rērūna*, *rērā*, *rērē*, Khl. *wrāra*, *wrēra*, Nz. *wrāra*. — Note the different treatment of **-ya-* and **-yā-*. **brāθr(w)ya-* > Psht. **wryāra* (> *wari^o*, *wary^o*, *wr^o*, *r(w)^o*, *wiy^o*). Generally **-yā-* > Waz., Afr. *-yē-*, B. *-i-*. — Cf. Orm. K. *rāš^{ra}ai m*, *rāš^{ra} f*. — The instability of the group *wr-* in Psht. (cf. s. v. v. *wrandār*, *wṛumbai*, *rūn*) reminds of the Av. orthography *urv^o* < *wr^o*.
281. *wrōr*, pl. *wrūna* 'brother', G. < Av. *brātar-*, *brāθr-*. — Waz. *wrōr*, *wrēr*, *wrūna*, generally *wrōr*, Ms., Afr. *wrōr*, B. *urōr*, A. *w^urōr*, H., Khl., Kh., Trk., Sh. etc. *rōr*, A. pl. *w^urūna*. Reg. pl. cf. s. v. *lūr*.
- wrarēdal* 'to become lacerated, torn'. — Etym. unknown.
- wrustō*, *rwastō* 'after, behind, remaining behind'. Waz. *wrustē*, Z. *wrustō*, H., Khl. *rustō*. Cf. *wrustai* 'hinder, rearmost', M. 3 *w^urustai*, Km. *warstai*, *worzai*. — Etym. unknown.
- wrōst*, f. *wrasta* 'rotten, decayed'. Waz. *wrōst*, *wrāsta*, Khl. *rōst*. Av. **frista-* (< *fraēθ-* 'to decay, putrify') > Psht. **wrōst*, which has poss. been adapted to the paradigm of the adjectives in m. *-ō-*, f. *-a-*. *wrāša* 'speech'. — Etym. unknown. — Borrowing from Dard **bhrāšā-* = Skr. *bhāṣā-* (with *w-* < Ind. *bh-*) is improbable.
- wuršō* f. 'meadow'. — Etym. unknown.
- wrēšal*, *wrēšam* 'to spin'. Waz. *wartal*, *wrēšā*, H. *rēšal*. — Waz. *wart* < **wrat* < **abi-rišta-*, *wrēš-* < **abi-raiś-*, cf. Bal. (*b*)*rēsay*, W. Oss. *ālwesun*. *rēš-* prob. < *wrēš*, not from the unprefixd root like Orm. K. *ras^uēk*, Prs. *rištan*, *rēšam*. — *riškaī* 'band, strip, fillet' < **rištra-* + *kaī*. *wrēšam* 'silk' borr. from Prs., cf. s. v. *maž*.
279. *writ* 'roasted, fried', *writawul*, *writēdal*. G. compares either Skr. *bhraj-*, *bhṛṣṭa-* 'to roast', Prs. *birišta*, or Bal. *briṣag*, *brēka* or *brihta* 'to roast'. — Also *wuratawul* 'to roast', Waz. *wratawul*, *wartai* 'roasted', Z. *wartāl* 'they were roasted'. — **bṛṣṭa-* > Psht. **wušt* (cf. *puštēdal*), *writ* (compound and unstressed forms: **wrat-*, *wart-*, *wart-*) < **brixta-* (cf. Bal. *brihta*), or **brišta-* (Hübschm., ad 201), Prs. *birišta*. Acc. to Barth., however, (miranM. VI, 34, 56) *birišta* = Skr. *bhṛṣṭa-*.
- Waz. *wrātāl*, *ōwrātāl* 'to jump, fly away', v. s. v. *wurēdal*.
- warxa* 'small channel in a field', Waz. *warx* m. 'head of a water-course', Orm. K. lw. *warx*. — < **fra-xā-*, cf. Prs. *xā* 'sewer, sink', Av. *xan-* 'spring, well', Orm. K. *wā-xayek* 'to dig'.
- wrāya* 'far away'. Cf. Waz. (*w*)*uriyā* 'id.'? — Etym. unknown. — Skr. *prāya-* also means 'near'; but Ir. **a-frāya-* 'distant' is not a prob. form.
- wurēdal*, *wurzam* 'to fly, take wing', Waz. (*ō*)*wrātāl*, *warxā* 'to jump, fly away', *wurawul*, *warawul* 'to make jump'. — Ir. **wraz-*, **wrašta-*. Horn (897) compares Prs. *gurāzīdan* 'to walk pompously' with Skr. *vraj-* 'to wander' (the comparison between *vraj-* and Slav. *vragŭ*

'enemy' etc., v. Falk-Torp s.v. *vrage*, is not convincing). Av. *urvag-* 'to wander' (AirWb. 1536) is *āp. ley.*, and the only existing form *urvāxšat* (Y. 34, 13) is read *urvāšat* in several mss. The latter form points to a root *urvaz-*, Ir. **wraz-*.

278. *wrižē* f. pl. 'rice', G. compares Prs. *birinj* etc. — Waz. *wrižē* 'rice (with the husk removed)', B. *wrižē*, Km. *wrižē*, Nz. *wrižē*, Khl. *wrižē*, H. *rižē*. — Bloch (Le nom du riz, Etudes Asiatiques, 37—47) derives the Prs. and Psht. words < **wriñjhi-*. But then we must assume that in Psht. **nj* (of which group I know no other instance) was treated differently from **nd*, **ng* etc. We should expect **wriñjē*. Also Sak. *rrīysu-*, Orm. K. *rījan*, L. *rēzan*, Gypsy of Qainat *rišb*, Zaza *res*, Sivendi *birji* point to an unnasalized form. Par. *rahō* seems to be borrr. from some Ind. language. — Kati *řic* 'barley' < **wriḡhi-*?

waržal, *waržanəm* 'to chop, mince', < **fra-ĵan-*, cf. s.v. *žal*.

wraž m. 'mane', Waz. *wēžd*. — Prob. < **br̥z-* > **βr̥ž-* > **wr̥ž-* > *wraž* and **w̥r̥ž-* > *wēžd* (*r̥z* > *žd* v. s.v. *lēžal*). Cf. Kurd. *bižū* 'mane', Oss. *bāržai* 'neck' (but *barc* 'mane'), and further Av. *barāša-* 'back of a horse', Arm. lw. *ba(r)š* 'mane', Prs. *buš* 'neck, mane'. — Prob. 'back (of a horse)' is the original Ir. meaning of the word; with **br̥z-* < **bh̥l̥g̥-* cf. Skr. *bhūrij-* 'arm' (?) < **bh̥l̥g̥-* etc. (v. Walde-Pokorny, Vgl. Wb. d. idg. Spr. II, 181); Ir. **br̥š-* (in *barāša-*, *buš*) < **bh̥l̥g̥-s-*.

wražə 'flea', Waz. *wražə*, *wražyē*, B. *wrēgi*, B. 2 *wrāgi*, M. *wrāgyē*, Ga. *wrāga*, Khl. *wrāga*. — Hübschm. (Lit. Centr.bl. 1894, 792) < **brušā-*, cf. Slav. *blūxa*, Lith. *blusà*. But Skr. *pluṣi-* (Bloch, MSL. XXII, 239), the Dard forms of the word (e. g. Özbini Pash. *šiš* < **pruṣi-*), Orm. K. *š'ak*, pl. *š'ačī*, Par. *ruč* (< **rhuč* < **fruč-*) etc. render it prob. that Psht. *wr-* is derived from Ir. **fr-*. It is difficult to connect Soghd. *βš'h* 'louse' (Gauth., Sūtra des causes et des effects, II, 32) with *wražə* etc. — In most diall. *wražə* rhymes with *spažə* 'louse' (q. v.).

wuržə m. 'the first milk given after calving, biestings'. — H. *wargə*. — Cf. Prs. *furša*, *firša* 'id.' < **frašaka-*.

263. *war*¹ pres. stem. of *āwuštəl*, q. v.

*war*² m. 'the scab of a wound'. Cf. Av. *varāda-* 'growing'?

264. *warai* 'wool', *warina* 'woollen', *waran* 'with long hairs'. G. < Av. *varanā-* 'wool'. Waz. *wārai*. Cf. Sar. *wān*, Shgh. *wō'n*. — Note **rn* > *r*, not *ŋ*. *wāra* 'all', Khl. *wāra*, Afr. *wāra*, Nz., H. *wāra*. *dwāra* 'both'. — Etym. unknown. < Av. *varata-* 'ball, lump'? Cf. **gryta-* 'all' (miranM. VI, 66 f.). — Or cf. Shgh. *wārθ* 'both' (Hjuler), Sar. *virt* (Shaw)? Waz. *wārā* 'hedge (gen. of cut bushes)'. Cf. Av. *varata-* 'imprisoned, closed in' etc., Skr. *vyti-* 'hedge'? Or from Lhd. *wār* 'thorn-hedge'?

- wər* 'successful, winning', Waz. *wər*. — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Av. *varəd-* 'to augment' etc. (v. s.v. *warāna*)?
- wīr* 'expanded, spread'. — Etym. unknown.
- wirīā, warīā* 'gratis'. — Etym. unknown.
380. *wōrai, ōrai* 'summer'. G. quotes Hübschm.'s derivation < **wahāra-*, cf. Prs. *bahār*, but objects to *r* < *r*. — Waz. *wīrai*, most diall. *wōrai* etc., Taj. *wūrē*, Sb., H. *ōrē*, Khl. *ōrē*, B. *wōra* etc. — Barth. (MiranM. V, 5) < Indo-Eur. nom., acc. **wēsyt*, with introduction of the *t* into the other cases in Ir. — This explanation is poss., and seems necessary, if we want to maintain the connexion between *wōrai* and Prs. *bahār* etc. Cf. Sar. 'wāgh' 'spring' (Bell.), 'wug' (Shaw) < **wārt-* < **wāhyt-* (cf. e. g. *maug* < **mṛta-*). Yd. 'wāroh' (Biddulph) means 'summer' like the Psht. word (cf. s.v. *psarlai*), and the *r* may represent *r* (cf. Biddulph 'merer' 'man', *mooroh* 'dead', *kerah* 'to do': LSI. *mer* 'man', *mṛum* 'I die', *krem* 'I have done'). — Derivation of *wōrai* < Av. *varəd-* 'to grow' is not prob. — Zaza *wazārī, wasārī* 'spring' (le Coq, 220) can scarcely in any way be connected with *bahār* etc.
286. *wur, wōr*, f. *wura*, pl. *wārə* 'small'. G. rejects Darm.'s derivation from Av. *x^harəta-* (a hypothetical form), Prs. *xurd* 'small' and prefers Horn's from Av. *apəranāyuka-* 'not grown up', *wōrkai* 'young' is explained in the same way. — Waz. *wōr*, f. *wara* m., pl. *wōra* 'small', *wōrkai* 'boy', *warikenkai* 'very small', M. *wōrē* f. pl. 'small', *wērakai* 'boy', *wērkiyē* 'girl', Z. *wērakai* 'boy', Km. *wōrkai*, Kh. 1 *wōrkai*; M. 1, Km., Z. *warūkai* 'small', Ns. *warakai*, Bn. *warikai*, H. *wūruka*, but also H. *warkōtī*, Z. *warkōtai*, Khl. *warkōtē* etc. — The derivation from *apəranāyu-* (> Psh. **bəṇā*?) is phonetically imposs. But cf. Par. *γurōk* 'small (boy)' < **wṛta-*: Prs. *xurd* < **hwṛta-*.
290. *wōrkai* 'young', v. s.v. *wur*.
283. *wṛəl, wṛəm* 'to carry (inanimate things)', G. < Av. *bar-*, with extension of the pret. stem. — Waz. *wṛəl*, pres. *wṛā*, aor. *yōsā*, A.J. *wṛəl, wṛəm, yōsēm*, past *yō-wṛələm* (pseudopass.), perf. part. *wurai*, H. *ūrəma, yōsəm*, Khl. *ūrəma, yaūsəma, yaūrəma, ūrəlē*, Z. *yā-be-sī, yāwṛəm*, B. *wṛē, yōsē, yōwulē* etc. — The ancient durative root *bar-* is not employed uncompounded in the aoristic tenses. — *yō-* in *yō-wṛ-* has prob. been transferred from *yōs* (Khl. *yaus* has been infl. by *yaur-* < *yō-wṛ-*). Cf. Shgh. *yās-*, *yād-* 'to take away', Sar. *yūs-*, *yōd-*, Yazgh. *ayas-*, *ayad-*, Wkh. *yond-*, *yūt-*, Minj. *yīs-*, *yā^v-*, Av. *yās-* (inchoative?), with *ā* 'to bring', with *apa* 'to take away'. — Cf. s.v. *yastəl*. — Orm. K. *w^olak* and *wriyōk*, L. *wulūk* 'to fetch, carry (inanimate things)' with *w-* from the compounds with *hir, dal, hal* = Psht. *rā, dar, war wṛəl* 'to bring' ('to me' etc.). — I heard Afr. *rāwṛəm* etc. with the original *r* of the pres. stem.

282. *wəṛumbai* 'first'. G. compares Av. *fratəma-* etc. — B. *urumbai*, M. 3 *or^umbai*, A. *ṛumbai*, H. *ṛumbē*, Khl. (*w*)*ṛumbē*, Mando Khel *warumbai*. — Prob. with Barth. (zAirWb. 53,5) from a contaminated form **fṛtama-*, not < **war-* < **βarδ-* < **βraδ-* < **frat-*. But why *mb*? — Cf. *warm* '(day, year) before last', H. *ūrma ras*, Khl. *ūrəma wras* (*mumar* 'previously, before' < **wumar* < **wuram*?). — *wṛāndē* 'before', Waz. *wṛōndi*, Afr. *wṛānde*, Khl. *urānde*, H. *urwānde* < < **fṛta-* (v. s.v. *bāndē*), cf. Zeb. *wula* 'in front of' (**fṛt-* > *wul-*?). *warāna* 'winning, gaining, success'. Cf. Skr. *vardhanā-* 'increase, prosperity, success'. Cf. *wəṛ* 'successful'. *wṛāndē* 'before', v. s.v. *wəṛumbai*. *wasta* 'dam', **wastanai* 'binding', v. s.v. *wand*. **wastəl*, **waləm* (with *rā* etc.) 'to bring, lead along' (with animate objects), < Av. *vad-* 'to lead along'. *wēš* m. 'division, distribution'. — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Waz. *wēškai* 'field'? Waz. *wēša* 'large beam, rafter'. Cf. *bainš* 'id.', H. *bēnš*. — Prob. borr. from different Dard forms of Skr. *vaṃśya-*, cf. Waig. *wāš*, Shina *bōi* 'id.' — Par. *wē* also is prob. borr. < **wēš*. — But Shgh. *wūs*, Wkh. *was*? Waz. *wəš* 'poison', borr. from a Dard form of Skr. *viṣa-*, Kati *wiṣ*. (Av. *viš-* > Psht. **wəš-*). — Ar. *bīš* 'a poisonous plant' borr. from Prs.? 273. *wišt* '20', v. s.v. *šəl*. Waz. *viōšta* 'viashta, a Dauri unit of square measure'. — Etym. unknown. Prob. < **basti-*. *wištəl*, *wuləm* 'to shoot, throw, hurl'. Waz. *wištəl*, *wulā*, Khl. *wištəl*, *ūləma*, H. *wištəl*, *waləm* etc. — Darm. (XLI) compares Skr. *vyadh-* 'to pierce, hit'. With *vyadh-* Tedesco (BSL. XXIII, 116) compares Av. *vaēda-* 'javelin', Yaghñ. *wid-*, *wist-* 'to throw' etc. — Cf. also Par. *γuh-*, *γušt* 'to throw', Shgh. *wēδ-*, and poss. Sak. *bista-* 'pierced' (or < *bhid-*?). *wāš* 'rope', *wašai* 'bracelet', v. s.v. *wand*. 384. *wāšə* m. pl. 'grass, fodder, hay'. G. compares Prs. *wāš* 'grass', Phl. *vaxš* 'herbage' etc. — Waz. *wōšə*, M. *wāxə*, H. *wāxə*, Khl. obl. *waxō* etc. Cf. Orm. K. *γwāsi*, L. *γwāši*. — Orm. L. *š*, Psht. *š* cannot be derived from **xš*, but must be derived from **sθr*, **str* (v. *γāš* 'tooth'). Cf. Av. *vāstrya-* 'pratensis', *vāstra-* 'pasture, grass'; Psht. *ā*, not *ō* before *y*. Shgh. *wāš* 'grass', Sar. '*wākhh*' meadow', '*wōkh*' 'grass' (Bell.) etc. prob. have the same origin. Cf. E. Oss. *xos*, W. Oss. *xvasā* 'grass' < **h(u)-wāstra-*. Reg. the change of meaning 'meadow' > 'fodder' > 'grass' v. s.v. *sābah*. *wiš* 'awake, watchful'. — Etym. unknown. — F. **bausθrī-* (Av. *baozdrī-* from *baod-*) would result in **wēš*, not *wiš*.

wašta, wušta 'joke, jest'. — Etym. unknown. — < **wrsti*-, cf. Skr. *vyddhi* 'success, happiness'?

385. *wēšta* m. sg. and pl. 'hair'. G. compares Av. *varəsa*- etc., but objects to the *t*. — Waz. *wēšta*, Ms. *wēšta*, M., B., H. *wēxtə* (M. pl. *wēxtān*), Khl. *wixtə*, Ga. *ixtə*, Bn. (LSI.) *wīšta*. — Orm. K. *wiʳʳʃtʰ* 'beard', L. *aurūšt* must be derived from Phl. *aprušt*, *awrušt* 'moustache'. — *wēšta* is prob. an ancient collective **wysa-tā*-, cf. Soghd. pl. *wrsth* 'hairs' (Soghd. pl. suff. **th* < **tā*-, cf. Tedesco, Zll. IV, 151).

wat m. 'interval, break, gap'. — Etym. unknown. — < **baxta*-, cf. Skr. *bhañj*- 'to break, make a breach in'?

wīt 'wide, open, ajar'. — Etym. unknown.

265. *watəl, wuzəm* 'to fly' (with *āl*^o, *prē*^o, *jār*^o, *kšē*^o), G. < Av. *vaz*- 'to move, fly, pass', cf. Bal. *gwazag* 'to pass' etc. (but with Oss. *wāz* 'weight' cf. Ar. Prs. *wazn*). — *watəl* alone 'to go out'. With *prē-watəl* 'to fall' (*prōt* 'fallen' < **para-wašta*-) cf. Orm. K. *γwaštak*, *γwaz* 'to fall', Wkh. *wāz*-, Shgh. *wāš*-, *wēšt* (pres. *š* from preter.), prob. also Soghd. *wašt*- 'to move, proceed', (not < **waršt*- = Prs. *gaštan*, Gauth. 162). — *ākwatəl* 'to fly' (H. *awlēdəl*, *āluzəl*, but *w-ākwata*) < **adi-w*^o?

269. *wāwra* 'snow', G. < Av. *vafra*-. — Waz. *wōwra*, B., M. *wāwra*, Khl. *wāwra* etc., gen. used in pl. — Cf. also Par. *γarp*, Orm. L. *γōš*. — Av. *vafra* < *vap*- 'to scatter, strew', cf. Skr. *vapra*- 'heap of grain' etc. (v. AO. I, 255).

wēx 'root', Waz., M., H., but B., Khl. lw. *bēx*. — Cf. Prs. *bēx*, Soghd. *byy* (lw.), Par. *γīx*, Shgh. *wiēš* (*š* regularly < *x*), Minj. *wāxá*.

382. *wayəl, wāyām* 'to speak'. G. rejects the derivation from Av. *vač*-, but considers connexion with Skr. *vā*- 'to weave' (RV. 'to weave hymns') poss., if uncertain. — Waz. *wēyəl, wyaiyā*, Khl., H., A., Nz. *wāyām* etc., M., M. 2, Km., Bn. *wyāyām* etc., B., B. 1, Kh., Z. *yāyām* etc. — Prob. < **wāfyā*- or **wābyā*-, cf. Av. *vaf*- 'to sing' N. Bal. *gwāfay* 'to summon', Soghd. *wʳβ*- 'to say', Yaghn. *wāv*-, Old Slav. *vabiti* 'to call, allure'.

wiyār m. 'jealousy, envy'. — Etym. unknown.

wiyār m. 'vanity, vainglory'. — Etym. unknown. < **wardya*-, $\sqrt{\text{ward}}$ -?

wāzə, pl. *wāzūna* 'fathom', Waz. *waz(za)* < Av. *bāzu*- 'id.', Prs. *bāza*. Why not *ō*? Cf. Waz. *wēzai, wīs*^o, *wōz*^o 'shin-bone' < ordinary Psh. **wōzai*?

287. *wuz* m. 'he-goat', f. *wuza*, G. < Av. *būza*-. — Waz. *wəz, wēz*, B., Z. *wūza*, Ga. *ūza*, M. *wəzā*. — Waz. *wəzn* 'goat's skin' < **buzina*-. — *ōšyūnē* 'goat's hair', Waz. *wušyūnē*, Lor. Synt. *wašyūnē* < Av. *buzya*^o.

Waz. *wuzai* 'short span (from thumb to first finger)'. — Etym. unknown. — Cf. Prs. *wāza* 'a span'?

wāzda 'fat'. Waz. *wōzda*, H., Khl. *wāzda*. — Darm. compares Av. *vazdvar-* 'firmness' (Skr. transl. *pīvaratva-*). Cf. Par. *γāzd* 'fat', Sar. *wāst* (Bell.), poss. Prs. *bāzud* 'the fleshiness of the arms', Oss. *wazdan* 'nobleman' (? cf. *bāstī-soi* 'the fat of the land': 'a prominent man'). — Cf. also Skr. *vedhasa-* 'the part of the hand under the root of the thumb (considered as sacred to Brahman)'; the derivation from Vedhas: Brahman may be due to a popular etymology.

Waz. *wəzən* f. 'kiln'. — Etym. unknown.

was(a)r m., pl. *was(a)rūna* 'wing'. Waz. *wazar* 'wing, arm, fin', H. *wasār*, pl. *wasārē*, B., Khl. *wasār*, Nz. obl. pl. *wazrō*. — Cf. Minj. *wāzərgā* 'wing', Yd. *verzyoh*, Oss. *basur*, Orm. *basar* 'fore-arm', poss. Prs. *bāl* 'wing', Kurd. also 'arm'. — Orm., Oss., and — if correct — Yd. point to Ir. *b-*, Psht. and Prs. are ambiguous, only Minj. — if correct — points to *w-*, or to an irregular development. Only Prs.(?) and Yd. (if not secondary) point to *rs-*. — Connexion with Skr. *barha-* 'tail-feather (esp. of a peacock)' is doubtful. Acc. to Pater Schmidt this word is of 'Austro-Asiatic' origin (v. Bloch, *Études Asiatiques*, 39). — Etym. of **basar-* uncertain. The derivation < **basu-θra-* (AO. I, 254) is wrong. — Khaw. *wrazun* 'wing' is borr. from Ir. **parz-*.

waža 'the hollow at the back of the neck'. — Etym. unknown. Cf. *wuža* (Waz. *də mayēi wēša* 'sinew of the neck')?

wuža 'nerve, sinew, tendon'. Waz. *wēša*. — *wuž-*, *wēš-* < **wuž-* < *wyzi-*? Cf. Minj. *wūrš* 'thread', Sar. *wūry*, Shgh. *wūrš*, Lith. *vīržis* 'rope' etc. (v. Trautmann s.v. *ueržid*).

Waz. *wužgyē* f. 'saliva'. — Etym. unknown.

wa-žələl, *wa-žəl* 'to kill', v. s.v. *žəl*.

266. *wažai* 'ear of corn'. G. compares Prs. *xōša* 'cluster, bunch, ear of corn', Kurd. *ūšī*, *waši*, Bal. lw. *hōšag* etc., poss. Skr. *oṣa-dhi-* 'plant'. — Waz. *wēžai*, *wīžai*, M. *wēgai*, H., Khl. *wāgē*. — Also Bal. *gōša* 'bunch of grapes' etc. (from which Lhd. *gōšā*) must be borr. from Prs., with substitution of *g* for *x*.

267. *wažai* 'hungry'. G. compares *hwaža* 'hunger' (q. v.) and Prs. *gurs* 'hunger', *gursna* 'hungry', Gabri *wašneh* etc. — Waz. *wužai*, B. *wāga*, M. *wōgai*, Z. *wūgai*, H. *ūga*, Khl. *wāgē* (rhyming with *tōgē*, v. s.v. *tōžai*), Tarin (LSI) *warža*. — Prob. < **wyršaka-*, not **wyršn*, cf. Soghd. pl. *'wšnty*, Zaza *vēišān*, Sāmn. *vašun*, Gypsy of Sirjān *būnī*, Kab. Prs. *gušna* etc. Par. *γurča* (< **wyrč-*) reminds of Kurd. *bərči* (Adjarian, MSL. 16, 351).

wažm m. 'steam, vapor', Khl. *wāgəm*, Waz. *wažm* 'spell, enchantment', *wažmdōr* 'frantic'. — Cf. Av. *vaxš-* 'to spout, splutter (water or fire)', Skr. *ukṣ-* 'to sprinkle', poss. Prs. *bažm*, *bašm* 'dew'.

wažmaī 'moon', v. s.v. *spōšmaī*.

X.

- xūb* m. 'sleep, dream', G. < Av. *x'afna-*, cf. Prs. *xwāb*. — Waz. *xōb*, *xēb*, H., Kh. *xōb*, Z. *xūb*. — < **hwāpa-*, not **hwafna-*. — H. *xōb*, 'sleep', lw. *xwāb* 'dream'.
- xudāi* 'God', borr. from Prs. — Afr. *xulāe* is an older lw. — Kurd. also *xolā*.
80. *xal-*, *xl-* pres. stem of *āxistəl*, q. v.
- xēl* 'tribe, clan', also 'member of a tribe' (*zə Zaxa Xēl yəm* 'I am a Z. Kh.', f. *Zaxa Xēla*). Waz. *xēl* also 'kind, species'. — Acc. to Andreas < Av. *x'aētu-* 'belonging to a clan, family', also 'clan, nobility'. But we should expect Psht. **xw'*. The word is prob. borr. from, or contaminated with, Ar. Prs. *xail* 'a body of men, troop', cf. Kurd. *xīl* 'clan' (Soane, 188), Sar. *xēl* pl. suff. (e. g. *čēd-xēl* 'houses'). Other words for 'tribe' in Psht. and Bal. are lw.s., e. g. *qaum*, *tāifa*, *tuman*.
346. *xōl* m., *xōlāi* 'helmet, hat', G. < Av. *xaōda-*, Prs. *xōd* (and *xōi*). He objects to *ō* < *au*, mentions Rav.'s derivation < Si. *hōl'*, but can find no other instance of *x* < *h* in lw.s. — Waz. *xēl*, Kh. *xwalāi*, cf. *čar-xwalai* 'comb of a cock', Waz. *čar-xēla*, **xēlai* (= Prs. *xōd-i-xurōh*, with dialectal *d*?). Cf. Minj. *xūlá*. — Bal., Si. *hōl'* prob. borr. from Psht. (v. AO. I, 283). Skr. *khola-* 'helmet' also (Bāṇa etc.) is prob. borr. from Psht. (cf. s.v. *zyara*). Khw., Shina *khōi* 'pointed cap' (Kati *šukā-kui* 'cap'?) may be genuine, but are prob. early Ir. lw.s with *kh* < *x*. — Psht. *kolai* (Bell.) is borr. from, or infl. by, Prs. *kulāh*, cf. Pash. *kōla-talī* 'hat, cap'.
- xūla* 'mouth', Waz. *xwula*, B., Ga., A., M., Nz. *xulə*, H., Kh., Z., Km. 1 *xula*. — Etym. unknown.
- Waz. *xōmba* 'mushroom'. Cf. Lhd. *khumb*, *khūbhī* 'id.' (*kh—bh* as in *khumbh* 'cauldron'), but the *ō* renders the derivation from Av. *xumba-* 'pot' difficult. Derivation from Ir. **hwambā-*, cf. Old Norw. *svopp* 'mushroom' < **swombu-* etc., is phonetically permissible. Prs. *xumb* does not mean 'mushroom', and cannot be the source of the Psht. word. — *xamba* (= *xāmba*?) 'a kind of corn-bin made of wattles' is borr. from Prs. *xumba* 'id.'.
- xūna* 'room, chamber', Kand., B. *xūna* 'house', Waz. *xīna* 'tent'. — Genuine, or anc. lw. from Prs. *xāna* 'house', Phl. *xān(ag)*, cf. Georg. lw. *amxanag* 'companion'.
- xandəl*, *xāndəm* 'to laugh', Waz. *xandəl*, *xōndā*. — Irregular and prob. genuine, not borr. from Prs. *xandīdan*, cf. Shgh. *šānd-* etc. — *xandā* 'laughter' < Prs. *xanda*. — With Oss. *xodun* (acc. to Horn, 494 < **swad-*) cf. Zaza *huwa-* 'to laugh'.
82. *xpal* 'own, self'. G. and F. Müller < Av. *x'aēpaiθya-* 'own'. — Waz., Kh. *xpul*, M. 2, Z., Nz. *xpəl*, B. *axpəl*, H. *axpəl* etc. — < Av.

x'apaiθya-* (cf. *x'āpaiθya-*), *x'aēpaiθya-* would result in **xwēbəl*, cf. Soghd. γϣϑ (xēp^aθ*).

xapasa 'nightmare'. Hübschm. (ad. 483) compares Prs. *xaffj* 'ephaltes', Av. *xawza-* 'pedicator'. — Borr. from Prs. *xaf(a)j*, *xafajā*, *xafranj* 'night-mare', prob. from Ar. *xaffj* 'copulating'.

xar, pl. *xrə*, f. *xara* 'donkey'. Waz. *xar*, pl. *xrə*, f. *xra*, H. *xar*, pl. *x'rə*, M. *xar*, obl. *xrə*, pl. *xrūna*. — Prob. genuine, < Av. *xara-*, on acc. of the irregular obl. and pl. — *xarywaš* (Lor.) 'n. of a plant', cf. Prs. *xargōšak* 'lamb's tongue (a plant)'.

84. *xōr*¹, pl. *xwaindē* 'sister', G. < Av. *x'anhar-*. — Waz. *xōr*, *xōr* (not **xēr*), pl. B., M. 1, Kh., H. etc. *xwaindē* (*xwēndē*), Ga. *xwyāndē*, Waz. *xwāndyē*, A. *xwande* (cf. s.v. *mōr*). — Barth. (miranM. V, 5) *xōr* < **xōr* < **hwahr-* (through the infl. of *mōr* etc.), cf. *zōr* '1000' < **hazahr-*. But G.'s derivation < **hwahār-* with contraction (v. § 16, 1) is quite admissible. **hwāhar-* (Prs. *x'āhar*) also would result in Psht. *xōr*. — Bal. *gwahār* < **wahār-*, dissimilated < **hwahār-*, cf. Gr. ζῳος < **Fehogēs* < **Fhehogēs*. — *xōrja* 'sister's daughter', Waz. *xurdža* (?), B. *xōrjə*, M. *xōrə*, M. 1 *xwārə*; *xōrayai* 'sister's son', Waz. *xwaryāi*, B. *xōryāi*, M. *xōryēi*, M. 1 *xwaryēi*, Khl. *xōrē*. — With *xōrja* cf. Skr. *bhrātryā-*. *xōrayai*, *xwaryēi* < **hwahriya-ka-*, Skr. *svasrīya-* (cf. *wrārə* < **brāṭrīya-*).

*xōr*², f. *xwara*, also *xpōr* 'opened, blown (as a flower), unclosed, loose'. Poss. < Av. *x'āθra-* '(having) good, free breathing', from which word Prs. *x'ār* 'easy' is generally derived. — Regarding the strange *xp-* cf. s. v. v. *swōr*, *xwa*.

xarmandai 'wee, tiny'. — Etym. unknown.

xaršin m., pl. *xaršna* 'dung of a horse'. H. *xaršna*. — *xaršin* prob. < **xrasin*, but further derivation uncertain. In a word of this meaning a transposition **xras-* < **saxr-* (< skr. *śakṛt-*, v. s. v. *γῶśāk*) might perhaps be poss.

xriyəl, *xriyom* 'to shave', Waz. *arxēyəl*, Khl. *xrēyama*, H. imper. *ixraya*. — Grierson compares Orm. K. *rīyēk*, *rīy^am* 'to shave, shear'. — Connexion between Ir. **xray-* and Gr. *κείρω* 'to shave, cut' etc. is very uncertain.

xər 'muddy, turbid, dirty brown'. Waz. *xər* 'brown, ashen', *xara* 'silt, deposit', Khl., H. *xər* 'grey, khaki-coloured'. Cf. *xarəl* 'to dung, stool', *axērəl* 'to plaster, besmear', *axāra* 'plastering', Waz. *xarəl* 'to plaster, wash'. — Cf. Yaghn. *xird-* 'cacare', Shgh. *šārd-*, Yazgh. *xauḏ-* (Gauth. JA., 1916, 258), Prs. *xard* 'a muddy place'.

xarōb 'saturated, watered, irrigated'. — Cf. *xər*, *ōba*.

xurūn 'softened, ripe, festered'. Orm. L. lw. *xrīnd* 'swelled, wounded'. — Etym. unknown.

xsā 'rotten' v. s. v. *sxā*.

xsai 'calf', v. s. v. *sxai*.

- Xōst* n. of several districts, e. g. 1) W. of Kurram, 2) N. of Panjshir, 3) E. of Quetta (written *Coasta* on the map Magni Mogolis Imperium, Amstel. 1635). < **hwāstu-*, cf. Skr. *Suvāstu-* 'Swat'? Not necessarily a Psht. form. Cf. Prs. *x^wāst* 'island'?
- Xāš-rūd* 'n. of a river flowing into Hamun-i-Helmand' < Av. *X^wāstra-* *str* > *š* (*š*) may be due to a Psht. development.
- Waz. *xšān* m. 'bit of bread'. — Etym. unknown. < **xasyana-*, cf. Av. *xad-* (*vī^v* 'to force apart'), Chr. Soghd. 'ōxasdāraṭ' 'broke (the bread)', 'ōxastē' 'broken'?
- Waz. *xšān* m. 'chewing the cud'. — Etym. unknown. Cf. the preceding word.
- xušt*, *xišt* 'damp, wet'. — Cf. Prs. *xušta* etc. — Waz. *xišt* 'kneaded' < **xista-*, cf. Skr. *khid-* 'to press'?
- xaš* 'buried', v. s.v. *šax*.
- xōšīna*, *šēna* 'wife's sister'. Waz. *x(w)šīna*, B. *xkīna*, B. 2 *axkīna* (*āxkin* 'sister's husband'), M. *wóxkīna*, H. *xīnə*, Ga. *xīne*, Sb. *xīna*. — Psht. **xwšīna* < **hwasrū-* + *ainā-*, cf. s.v. *āxšai*. — Kab. Prs. *xāšna*, Orm. L. (Leech) lw. *xāšnā*.
345. *xašta* 'brick'. Acc. to G. borr. from Prs. *xišt*, in spite of the difference of vowel. — Waz. *xašta*. *a* = *ə* < *i*.
81. *xatəl*, *xēžəm* 'to rise'. G. compares Prs. *xāstan*, *xēžam*. — Waz. *xatəl*, *xyēžā*, H. *xatəl*, *xēžəm*, Nz. imper. *xēza* etc. — Cf. Turf. Phl. N. 'axāšt, 'axēž-, Chr. Soghd. 'axašt, 'axēž-, Kab. Prs. *xēstan* etc.; Av. **xaēž-* (Horn, 462) is incorrect. — Psht. *-ēž-* < **aiz-*.
- xwa*, *xpa*, *xū* 'finder', Waz. *xwā*. — Prs. *gau*, *qū*, *qāw*, *xaf* (< Turki), Lhd. *khau*. — *xwa* etc. prob. borr. from Prs., but with irregular treatment of *au*. Cf. s.v. *xōr*².
- xwā* f. 'side, margin, corner', Waz. *xwō* 'place', Khl. *xwā* 'side, direction', cf. *paxwā* 'formerly'. — Etym. unknown.
- xwajēdəl* 'to move, recede, draw back'. B. *zmāka wāxojēda* 'the earth trembled', AJ. *mār xwāzī* 'a serpent (usually) creeps' (but: *mār xwazēgi* 'the serpent is moving'). — Ir. root **hwa(n)h-*, cf. Engl. 'to swing' etc. < Indo-Eur. **swenǵ-*, **swenǵ-*?
85. *xwala* 'sweat', G. < Av. *x^waēda-*, Prs. *x^wai* etc. — Waz. *xēla*, B. 2 *xolyā*, H. *xwāla*, Orm. L. lw. *xōla*. — Cf. Minj. *xalā*. — Reg. *a* < **ai* v. s.v. *wala*, Waz. *ē* prob. secondary, as in many other cases (e.g. *γēš* 'ear' < *γwaš*). But cf. Waz. *wula*. — G. compares *paxyal* m. 'sweating, sweltering', also *paixal* m., *pīāxla* f. < **pāti-hwaidyā-*.
- xwālə* m. 'outpouring, disclosing'. — Etym. unknown.
86. *xwand* m. 'taste, pleasure'. G. compares Skr. *svād-* 'to taste well, be pleasant', Prs. *x^wāi* 'agreeable taste' etc. — Barth. (AirWb. 1865) compares, with nasal, Av. *x^wandra-kara-* 'pleasing', Gr. *ἀνδάρω*.
- xwār* m. 'skin, bark, peel, scurf'. Cf. Av. *x^wara-* '(slight) wound', Germ. *Schwäre* 'abscess, boil', which Falk-Torp (s.v. *swær*) compare with Engl. *sward* etc., assuming an original meaning 'crust'.

xāwra 'earth, dust, clay', Waz. *xōura* etc. — Etym. unknown. —

With Prs. *xāk* 'earth, dust' cf. Par. *hāγ* 'dust' < **hāka*?

348. *xwar*, *xar* m. 'dry watercourse, ravine'. G. compares S. Bal. *kaur* (N. Bal. *khaur*) 'a large stream from the hills' (cf. Et. Bal. 212). — Khl. *xwar*, B. (LSI.) *xuwar*. — The comparison with *kaur* is phonetically imposs. Nor is a connexion with Ar. Prs. *xaur* 'valley, low ground' prob. — With Bal. *kaur* must be compared Prs. *kaura* 'torrent' (as proposed by G.), and consequently Lhd. *khōr* 'mountain torrent' must be borrr. from Bal.

87. *xwarəl*, *xūram* 'to eat', G. < Av. *x^{ar}ar-*. — Waz. *xwarəl*, *xwurā*, most diall. *x(u)ram*, Km. 1 *xwarē* (2 sg.). — Ir. **hwar-* < **swel-* (v. AO. I, 266), cf. Engl. 'to swallow' etc.

88. *xwāša* 'mother-in-law'. G. compares Skr. *śvaśrū-*, Prs. *x^{ar}aš* etc. — Waz. *xwōšyē*, M. *xoxyē*, Ga., H., Khl. *xwāxē* sg. and pl. (H., Khl. also sg. *xwāxa*; but *xwāxē* seems to be the usual form). — Cf. *nāwē*, *yawē* with *-ē* in all diall., as in the f. of the past partic. in *-ai*. — Cf. also Prs. *x^{ar}ašū*, Minj. *xūšā*, Soghd. *γwšh* (**xwāš^a*).

xūyēdol 'to fester, suppurate'. — Etym. unknown.

Waz. *xīzai* 'large boulder'. — Etym. unknown.

xēš m. 'scab of a wound', Waz. *xīš*. — Etym. unknown.

347. *xōš* 'sweet', *xwaš*, *xūš* 'agreeable' etc. — Acc. to G. all these words are borrr. from Prs. *xōš* (*xuš*) 'pleasant, good'. — *xūš* and *xwaš* (generally *xwaša* 'pleasure, wish') are borrr. from Prs. at different times. But with *xōš*, f. *xwaša* cf. Orm. K. *xwaš* 'sweet' (with unvoiced final), *xwāšāwī* 'sweetness', Shgh. *xīš* 'sweet', Sar. *xiyig*, Wkh. *xužg* (Bell.), Ishk. *xašok* etc., W. Oss. *xwarz* 'good', Bal. *awarzā* 'pleasant', Av. *x^{ar}arzišta-* 'sweetest'. — Prs. *x^{ar}āl* 'taste' < Av. *x^{ar}arəda-* 'food' (Barth. miranM. V, 41), or cf. Skr. *śvard-* 'to be pleasing, to taste' (Dhātup.)?

xūš 'lame, wounded'. Waz. *xwaš*, *xwūš* m. pl. 'pain', adj. indecl. 'hurt, injured', M. *xug* 'lame', Km. 2 *xūg*, Khl. *xūg*. — Etym. unknown. — < **xrša-*, cf. Arm. *xel* 'lame', Gr. *χολός*?

Y.

295. *yau*, *yaw*, *yō* 'I', G. < Av. *aēva-*, cf. Oss. *yeu*, Minj. *yao* etc. — Waz. *yō*, obl. *yawa*, f. *yawa*, obl. *yawē*, Z. *yau*, *iwō*, *iwá*, *iwē*, M. *yau*, *yau*, *yawá*, *yewē*, Km. *yo(u)*, *ywō*, *yāa*, *ywē*, Khl. *yau*, *yau*, *yawá* (*yau*), *ywē*, M. 2 *yo(u)*, f. *iwá*, B. *yō*, *ēwa*, Kh. 1 *yū*, *ēwa*, Kh. *yo(u)*, *iwa*, H. *yau*, *yawa*, G. *yau*, *y(i)wa*, Pur. 1 *yau*, *yōwa*, Sb., A. *yau*, *yau* etc. — **aiwāh* > **ēw* > *yau*, but **aiwā* > *ēwá* > *iwá* > *ywá* (*yawa* is formed from *yau*), cf. *wērā* m. (q. v.): *wērā* f. — A similar treatment of **ai-* is found in other diall., cf. Zaza *yau*, *šau*, Par. *šū* (< **yau*). — *yaulas* 'II' is a modern

formation, but B. *ēwōlas*, M. 1 *iwōlas*, M. 2, Km. *ywōlas*, M. *yiwōlas*, Ms. *ywūlas*, Waz. *ywōlas*, *ywēlas* < **aiwōdasa-* (not = *yau ō las*). H., Khl., Pur. etc. *y'wōlas* etc. may be due to a contamination. — *yawājai* 'alone', cf. Sar. *iwǝ*, Yd. *ifkīgoh*.

291. *yam* 'I am', *yē* 'thou art', G. < Av. *ahmi*, *ahi*. — The paradigm is: Waz. *yā*, *yē*, *dai* / f. *dō*, *yī*, *yēstai* (or *yai*), *dī*, Kand. *yam*, *yē*, *dai*, *yū*, *yāst*, *dī*, B. *yāu*, *yē*, *da/dā*, *yū*, *yō*, *dī*, Bn. *yā*, *yē*, *dā/dō*, etc., Afr. *yim* (*yam*), *yē*, *dai/dā*, *yū*, *yō* (*yō*), *dī*, Khl. *ima*, *yē*, *dē/da*, *yū*, *yāi*, *dī* etc. — *yam* < **am* < *ahmi*, *yē* < **ai* < *ahi*, *yū* acc. to G. from the suff. 1 pl. *-āma(hi)*, *ya-ī* < *-aθa-*, *-ata* (G. GrIrPh. I, 2, 219 f.). The *-ī* is difficult to explain, it is, however, found in Orm. also. Afr., B. etc. have 2 pl. in *-ō* (B. in some verbs *-āyo*, e. g. *ckāu* 'I drink', 2 pl. *ckāyo*), poss. from subj. *-āθa*. Waz. Kand., Shirani *-st-* < **asta*, Av. *stā*, in Waz. with addition of the *-ai* of other verbs. Note Kand. pres. *wahāst* 'you beat', aor. *wo-wahai* (LSL.), but Waz. pres. *waiyai*, *waiyēstai*, aor. *wu-waiyai*, **waiyēstai*. — *dai* 'he is' is inflected like a pronoun, f. *da*, pl. *dī*. Poss. *dī* < **hantī* and infl. by the pronouns in *d-*. But cf. Wkh. *tei-am* 'I am'? — V. *šta*.

yūm m. 'spade', Waz. *yīm*. — Etym. unknown.

yīna 'liver'. Waz. *yanna*, B. 2 *yena*, H. *ina*, Ga. *ina*. — < **yaxnā* obl. of Av. *yākar-*, cf. Kati *yāi*, Skr. instr. *yaknā*. Similarly Lith. *jāknos* etc.

296. *yūn* m., pl. *yāna* 'gait, movement, step'. G. compares Šk. *yāna-* 'carriage', Prs. *yān* 'id.', Av. *yāna-* 'favour'. — The comparison with the Av. word is very improbable.

yōr, pl. *yūnē* 'husband's sister's wife', Waz., Khl., H. *yōr*. — Darm. (CXXVIII) compares Hi. *dyōrānī*. — *yōr* < **yāθr-*, cf. Skr. *yātṛ-* etc. *yōs-*, v. s.v. *wṛəl*.

292. *yastəl* 'to throw away, propel'. G. compares Skr. *as-* 'to throw'. — The correct meaning is 'to take off, out' etc.; Rav. *yastəl* (*ēstəl*), *bāsəl*, *bāsəm*, *wu-yōst*, *yastəlai*, AJ. *wīstəl*, *bāsəl*, *bāsəm*, Lor. *wēstəl* (*īstəl*), *bāsəm*, Waz. (*y*)*āstəl*, *wu-bōsā*, *wēstā*, *āstəlai*, B. *wū-bāsaū*, Afr. *bōsəl*, (*basəl*), *bōsəm*, Khl. *wīstəl* (*wīštəl*), *bāsəm*, H. *wīstəl*, *ūbasī* (3 sg.). — Av. *yās-*, Shgh. *yās-* 'to take away' etc. are prob. connected with Psht. *yōs-* (v. s.v. *wṛəl*). *bās-* can be derived < Av. *apa-yas-* (*yam-*) 'to take away'. — The preter. stem (*y*)*ast-*, *wēst-* etc. can scarcely be connected with *bās-*, poss. < **wy-asta-*?

293. *yašnā*, *aišnā* (?) f. 'boiling, ebullition, coction', *yašēdəl*, caus. *yašawul*, 'to boil'. G. compares Av. *yaēšyat-* (*yah-*) 'boiling'. — Waz. *yēšēdəl*, Bell., Lor. *ēšawul* etc., Rav. *ēšnā*, Bell. *ēšana* 'boiling, ferment', *yašand* 'boiling'. — *yaš-* < **yašya-* (Skr. *yasyati*) or < **yaiša-* (Skr. *yeṣati*), cf. s.v. *maž*. (*y*)*ēš-* < *yaišya-*? Waz. *y-* may, however, be secondary. Cf. Orm. K. lw. *yas'ēk*, *yasaw'ēk*.

yawē f. pl. E., *yōwya* W. 'plough, ploughing' (Rav.), *iwa* (Bell.), Waz. *yawē* f. sg. 'plough, ploughing, pair of plough-oxen', A.J. *yawē* 'ploughing', H. *yēwē*, Khl. *yāwa*, Orm. K. lw. *yēvyēgar* 'ploughman'. Poss. < **yawya-* '(work) relating to corn', cf. Av. *yava-* 'barley', Skr. *yava-*, *yavyā-* 'a stock of barley or fruit', Lith. *jājuja* 'a construction for drying grain and flax'. — Orm. L. *yūx* 'plough'?

294. *yaž* m. 'bear', G. < Av. *aršar-*, cf. Shgh. *yūrš*, Yd. *yerš* etc. — Waz. *yēš*, Kand. *ēž*, B. *yag*, f. *yaga*, M. *īg*, *īgā*, Ga. *īga* m. and f., H. *yag*, Afr. *hēg* (?), (but Khl. *mēlū*). — **rša-* > **eš-* > *ēž* > *yaž*, but cf. *rištūnai*.

Z.

297. *zə* 'I', obl. *mā* (q. v.), G. < Av. *azam*, cf. Kurd. *ez*, Wkh. *wuz*, Yd. *soh* etc. — Waz. (from Bn., LSI.) *zē* prob. with recent nasalization, as frequently in Waz. — Cf. also Minj. *za*, Orm. *az*, Sak. *aysu*, Soghd. 'zw.
301. *zda* 'learned, known, remembered', G. < Av., Anc. Prs. *azdā* 'known', Phl. *azd*. — Waz., Z., Pur. 1, Khl. *zda*. — Cf. Soghd. 'st' (**azd^a*). — Note *zd* (with differentiation of dentals), but *zy*, *zw* (v. e. g. *zyāstəl*, *zawar*).
- zdōyal* 'to rub, grind, polish'. Cf. Prs. *sidūdan*, *sidāyīdan* 'to cleanse, polish' < **uz-dāw-*, cf. Skr. *dhāv-* 'to rinse, polish'. Poss. borr. from Prs.
300. *zāya* 'goose', G. < Av. **zanha-*, Skr. *hansa-*. — *zāya* is found only in Dorn's vocabulary and — prob. taken from Dorn — in Tom.'s Centr.as. St. — The derivation from **zanha-* is imposs. Prob. borr. from Prs. *yāz*, Turki *qāz*. Maiyā *sāga* 'duck' is poss. borr. from Psht.
- zyamal* 'to bear, suffer'. Orm. K. lw. *zyam^oēk*. — Etym. unknown.
302. *zyara* 'chain-mail, armour'. G. compares Oss. *zpar*. — Waz. *zyara*. — Connexion with Prs. *zirih* (v. Horn, 660), Av. *zrāda-* (cf. Skr. *hrāda-* 'noise, rattling'?) imposs. — Cf. *zyōrəl*? — Skr. *jagara-* 'armour' (Hem.) is borr. from Ir. (Sak.?), *jāgarā-* (AK.) is infl. by *jāgara-* 'awake'. Acc. to Jacobsohn (Ar. u. Ugrof. 229) Ostyak *lagēr* etc. is borr. from Ir. — Cf. sv. *xöl*.
- zyōrəl*, *zyōrəl* 'to guard, protect'. Waz. *zyōrəl* (*zyōštəl*), *zyōrā*; *zyārai* 'watching'. Prob. < **uz-gar-*, cf. Av. *gar-* 'to be awake', Skr. *jāgr-* 'to watch over, care for'.
303. *zyāstəl*, *zyalam*, G. and Darm. < Av. *zga-* 'to swim, fly away'. — Also *zgāštəl* (acc. to A.J. in Marwat, LSI. Chhachh *zyāšt*), H., Khl., A.J. *zyalēdal*. Cf. *zyard* 'quick, fleet'? *zyāšt-* from a different root? *zēla*, *zēlai*, *zēl* 'creeper, tendril of a creeper'. Khl. *zēlai*, H. *zēla* 'root-fibre'. — Cf. Skr. *heti-* 'missile weapon', lex. 'a young shoot or sprout'? But cf. s.v. *yošai*.
- zalmai* 'youth, young man'. Khl. *zalmē*, Km. *zalmai*. — Etym. unknown. — < **zanna-ka-*, cf. Skr. *janiman-* 'birth, offspring, creature', *janmin-* 'creature, man'? V. s.v. *zōwul*.

- zam* 'wounded'. Poss. genuine, cf. Prs. *saxm* (also as lw. in Psht.).
sāma 'jaw-bone', Waz. *sōma*, B., M. *sāma* etc. Cf. Skr. *jambha* 'jaw' (v. AO. I, 280). Note *m* < **mb*.
304. *zimai* 'winter', G. < Av. *zim-* (*zyam-*). — Waz. *žəmai*, Kh., Kh. 1, Z., Ga. *žəmai*, Sh. *žəmai*, K. *žime*, B. *žāma*, B. 2 *žéma*, B. 1 *žámē*, M. *žāmai*, Kand. (obl.) *žamū* (LSI.), Mull., Trk. *jəmai*, H., Sb. *jémē*, Taj., Durr.K., Khl. *jəmē*, Sl. *səmai*, Nyaz., Pur. *sāmai*, A. *sīmai*, Mando Khel (obl.) *samū*. — *žam-* poss. < *zyam-*, but prob. *žam-*, *zam-* < *zim-*, cf. Orm. L. *zēmāk* 'winter', Par. *zēmā*, E. Oss. *zīmāg*, Av. *samaka-* (= **zim-*) 'winter-storm'. — *zyam* m. 'dampness of the ground', Waz. *zyem*, Khl. *zēm* < **zimya-*, cf. Skr. *himya-* 'snowy'?
307. *zūm* 'son-in-law', G. < Av. *sāmātar-*. — Waz. *zīm*, B., H., Khl. *zum*. — Acc. to Barth. (AirWb. 1689) < **sāma-*, cf. Av. *sāmaoya-* 'son-in-law's brother', **sāmādr-* > Psht. **zūmōr* (or **zamōr*?). Cf. Par. *sām*. *zumba* 'hair on the body'. Borr. from Prs. *zamba* 'pili pubis' (not with Vullers to be emended into *rumba*).
sambəl, *jaməl* 'to wink, blink'. — Etym. unknown. Borr. from Ind., cf. Lhd. *jhimkan*?
305. *zmaka* 'ground, earth', G. < Av. *zanu-*. — Waz. *mzəka*, Bn., Kh. 1, Z., Trk., Gh., GhGh., Nyaz. *mzāka*, M. *m^azāka*, M. 1 *mjāka*, Rs. *mzəka*, Marwat (LSI.) *mzukkī*, Pur., Sl. *nzāka*, B., B. 1, A., Taj., DurrK., Sh., Kh., Khl., Ga., Sb., Chh. *zmāka* (*zmāka*), H. *zmāka*. — **zma-*, cf. Av. *upasma-*, Anc. Prs. *uzma-* etc. — Prs. *danik* 'land' < *zan-*?
zmōl, *zambōl* 'helpless, crippled, maimed'. — Etym. unknown.
zmōx(t) 'astringent, dry to the taste'. — Etym. unknown.
298. *zana* 'the chin'. G. compares Skr. *hamu-*, Av. '*zanva-*' Prs. *zanax*. — Waz. *žənyē*, B. 2 *zani*, M. *žānyē*, Pur. (obl.) *žənyē*, Ga. *žāna*, Khl. *zana*, H. *zen*. Cf. Orm. K. lw. *zēnī*, but L. *sināk*. — Acc. to Barth. (AirWb. 1662) *zanva-* does not exist, but cf. *zāmi* 'chin' (1689).
zīn 'saddle', borr. from Prs. *zīn*, v. s.v. *žai*.
sangəl 'to swing, hang', Waz. *sangēdal* 'to swing, oscillate'. — Cf. Skr. *janh-* 'to move quickly, sprawl, kick'?
- sangūn* m. 'knee'. Waz. *sangōna-stərga* 'knee-cap', H., M., Ga., Khl., *sangūn*, B. *jangūn* (B. 2 *tōtiakā*). — Darm. (XXIV) compares Av. *zānu-* etc., cf. also Oss. *zonīg*. — Shortening of unstressed *ā* as in Orm. K. *zanš'ak*, not < **zanu-*, cf. Lat. *genu* etc. — The *n*, not *ŋ*, in most diall. disproves a connexion with Av. *sanga-* 'bone of the foot', Oss. *zāngā* 'knee, lower part of the leg'. — Cf. Prs. *dang-ā-dang* 'knee to knee', *đangal* 'sitting knee to knee'?
- zanəl* 'to insert, plant, stab'. — Etym. unknown.
- zanza* 'centipede', Waz. *zanza*. — Etym. unknown.
- zanai*¹, *zarai* 'kernel, seed', Waz. *zərai* 'kernel', Khl. *zaré*, cf. *zanyōza*, Waz. *sānyēzai* 'edible pine cone, chilghoza'. — < **zāna-*, cf. Slav. *zrěno* 'corn', Lat. *grānum* etc.

*zanai*², *žanai* 'lad, boy', Waz. *žanai*, Marwat *zānkai*, Orm. K. lw. *zānai*. — Etym. unknown. < **a-zñi-* + *ka-*, cf. Skr. *jññi-* 'decrepit with age'?

zāna 'crane', Waz. *zōnyē*, Ms. *zāñiyē*, B. *zāni*, Khl., A. *zāna*, Orm. K. lw. *zānyī*. — Cf. Gr. *γέρανος*, Lith. *garlys* 'heron, stork' etc. (v. AO. I, 280). The Psht. word points to *ǵ-*, while the Baltic, Slav. and Arm. forms presuppose a velar *g*. — Cf. Oss. *zjrnäg*(?) 'crane'?

299. *zar* '1000', G. < Av. *hasaṇra-*. — Waz., Kh., Khl. *zar*, H. *ser*, M. 3 pl. *zarā*, Orm. K. lw. *zar*. — Jacobsohn (Ar. u. Ugrof. 106) derives Sak. *ysāra* < **zahra-*, cf. Chr. Soghd. *zār*. But v. Tedesco, BSL. 25, 37. Phonetically *zar* can be derived equally well from **zahra-* and from **hasaṇra-*.

zar 'quickly', v. *žir*.

zērai 'good news', Waz. *zērai*, Khl. *zērē*. — Etym. unknown. Cf. Skr. *hary-* 'to like, delight in, be pleased with', Gr. *χαίρω*.

zarṛāla 'puerperal, lying-in woman'. < **zəθra-gatā-*, cf. Av. *zəθra-* birth. — **gatā-* > **yla* in *pēyla* (q. v.), but > **yāla* after the *r*.

zarka 'chikor, Greek partridge', Waz. *zark(a)*. — Cf. Par. *žirēš*, *rēš*, Shgh. *zaric*, *zarej*, Yd. *jōrjoh*, Ishk. *ujirj*, Orm. K. *zraj*, Sangisar *zarēš*, Zaza *zārej* (Le Coq), *zerej* (Lerch), Prs. *zarič*. — All these forms must be connected with, if not directly derived from, Ir. **zarika-*, **zaričī-*, cf. Av. *zairiči-* 'n. of a woman' (= 'yellowish?'), Skr. *hari-* n. of several animals.

zōrəl 'to vex, irritate'. Cf. Av. *zar-* (liter. *zārāya-*) 'to be angry'.

zērma 'preparation'. — Etym. unknown.

306. *zra* m. 'heart', G. < Av. *zərad-*, Skr. *hṛd-*. — Waz., M., Khl. etc. *zra*, Bn., Km. *zərá*, B. *zəré*, Z. *zōré*, H. *rə*. — *zra* < **zṛdya-*, cf. Ir. *cride* 'heart' (< **hṛdyo-*), Gr. *καρδία*, Skr. *hṛdya-* 'being in the heart'. Orm. *zhi* < **zṛdya-* or **āya-*?

zārai 'the young of any animal from the age of two or three months', *zāri* 'an animal or woman whose milk has run short'. — Etym. unknown.

308. *zōr*, f. *zāra* 'old' G. < Av. **zarata-*, cf. *zaurvan* 'old age' etc. — Av. *zarata-* 'weakened by age' exists. Orm. *zāl* 'old' is prob. genuine, not borr. from Prs. *zāl* 'old man or woman'.

zōša 'a kind of syrup'. — In some cases Psht. *ō* < Ir. *au*; *zōša* < **cauš'rā-*, Av. *zaoš-* 'to relish'? But cf. *zwaš*.

zawa 'pus, matter', adj. *zawlan*. — Etym. unknown. Connexion with Skr. *hu-* 'to sacrifice, pour butter into the fire', Gr. *χέω*, *χυμός* 'fluid' etc. not prob., as this root has an exclusively religious meaning in Indo-Ir.

309. *zōwul*, *zēžēdəl* 'to be born', G. < Av. *zan-* 'to bear', Prs. *zādan* etc., cf. *zōe*, pl. *zāman* 'son', *lum-zōlai* 'of the same age'. — Waz. *zyēžēdəl* 'to well up, spring', *jōwəl* 'to bear' (*j-* from *jōyēdəl* 'to be

contained, find room'?), Rs. *zēgawal* 'to beget'. — Km. *amzwełai*, Khl. *hamzōlē* (*h-* through infl. from Prs.) < **zātaka-*, cf. Gawar Bati lw. *zālak* 'son'. — Waz. *syai* 'son', Bn. *zai*, Afr., Kh., Kh. 1, B. 1, Pur. 1 *swai*, B. *soai*, H., Khl., Sb., Ga., Pur., Sl., Nz., Rs. *zōē*. < **zāka-*, cf. Par. *zāya* (Waig. lw. *zaya* etc.), Soghd. *zāk* 'child', Prs. *zāq* 'young of an animal', Orm. K. *win-jōk* 'son of a co-wife'. — Pl. Waz., H., Khl., M., A., Ga. *zāman*, B., Bn. *zāman*, Km. 1, Z., Rs., Nz., Pur. *zaman*, Khair-ul-B. *zhunn*, Kākaři *zōēān*. — LSI. Buner, Chhachh, Bn., Kand. *zōē* etc., but *jāman*, cf. Tārīx-i-Muraṣṣa' *zōē* pl. (acc. to Plowden it is the old pl.), but *jāman* collective. The *z-:j-* of sg. and pl. have been generalized in diff. ways in diff. diall. With *zāman* cf. Ishk., Zeb. *zāman* 'child', Wkh. *zaman*, Yd. *zuman*. Prob. of Ind. origin, cf. Pash. *jamān* 'child' < **jan-mana-*?)? — Cf. *salmai*.

swam 'deficient, scanty'. — Etym. unknown.

zwamna 'soup, broth', Waz. *zēmna*. — Etym. unknown.

zawr m. 'grief, pain, trouble'. Cf. Av. *zāvar-* 'power, might', Prs. *zōr* 'power, violence'?

zawar m. 'declivity, slope, dip'. Darm. (XXIV) compares Av. *zbarata-*(?) 'curved', *zbar-* 'to go curved, crooked'. — Cf. also Av. *zbarah-* 'hill'.

zwaš 'noise, sound', 'concern, grief', v. s.v. *šay*.

zyam 'dampness', v. s.v. *šinai*.

386. *ziyar* 'yellow' G. < Av. *zairita-*; but he cannot explain the *iy*. — Waz. *zyār* (but *zārai* 'jaundice'), H. *zyer*, B. *zer*, Khl. *ziyar*, Orm. L. lw. *zyēr*. — *ziyar* etc. regularly < **z'ard* < **zarita-*, cf. Shgh. (from Ghünd) *zīrd*, Soghd. *zyrt'k* etc. — The contraction of *i* has taken place before the Psht. development of **rt* (**rō*) > *r*. — *ziyara*, *zirai* 'jaundice', cf. Prs. *zarda*. — *ziyar* 'brass', but Khair-ul-B. *zyar zar* 'gold'. — Oss. *zāldā* 'grass' < **zarita-*. — Par. *zūtō* 'yellow', Minj., Yd. *zūt*, Shgh. (from Bāšār) *zīvd* (Hjuler: *zavd*) are difficult to explain. They point to a treatment of **rit* > **rt-*, different from that of **rt-*.

zēzma, *jēzma*, *jēžma* 'eyelid'. — Av. *čašman-* 'eye' > Psht. **cašma*, or, with sonorization of the initial, **jašma*. **čašmyā-* > **jēžma*, from which *zēzma* etc. through assimilation.

ziš 'rough, hard, rigid, stiff' < **zřša-*, cf. Skr. *hr̥ṣ-* 'to bristle, become stiff, rigid', Av. *zaršayamna-* 'with bristling feathers'. — Waz. *dīš* 'rough' with dissimilation (cf. s.v. *lās*). — *zišgai* 'hedgehog' (Waz., B. *šəžgai*, H. *siggē*, Khl. *zōgga* and *šiškē*, M. *jəgʃəgai* Orm. K. lw. *sīžgai*, cf. *Zizhgai* n. of a vill. s. of Ghazni) has been infl. by this root. Cf. Av. *dužaka-*, Prs. *zūža*, Bal. *dužux*, *duržik* etc. (But cf. also Prs. *čižak* etc.) — Similarly Little Russ. *jorš* 'hedgehog' acc. to Berneker (Etym. Wb. 267) is contaminated of **čēž-* 'hedgehog', and **šřx-* = Skr. *hr̥ṣ-*.

Z.

- zai* 'bag made of leather, mussuck', Waz. *zai* < **izyaka-*, cf. Av. *īsaēna-* 'made of leather' (**īsa-* 'leather'), from which Prs. *zīn* 'saddle'. (Cf. Horn, Verlorenes Sprachgut, 42).
310. *zai*, *jai* 'bow-string', G. < Av. *jyā-*. — Waz. *zai* < **jyākī-*, Prs. *zih*, Bal. *jīy* < **jīyak^o*.
387. *zaba* (*zaba*, *jaba*) 'tongue'. Acc. to G. borr. < Si. *jīōha*. — Waz. *zabha*, M. *zābba*, B. 2, Pur. 1, Z. *zābba*, B. 1 *zāba*, Ga., Khl. *jāba*, H. *jēba*, A. *zābba*, Kand. *zaba* (LSI, and also Mhd. Zaman Khan). — Gauth. (Gramm. Sogd. 20) compares Soghd. *zβ'k*, Chr. Soghd. *zβ'q* (**zīβāk*), cf. also Ishk. *ziuk*, Minj. *zavū*, Yd. *zevir*, Shgh. *sev*, Sar. *ziv*, Wkh. *zik*, Yasgh. *zavēk*, Yaghn. *z'wūk*, Sak. *bišān-* (**βīzān-*). If the Psht. word is genuine the development must have been Av. *hiwā-* < **izbā-* < **z'ba* > *zaba*. But in no other E.Ir. language do we find *b*, and it is prob. that G. is right. Cf. also Pash. *jeb*, *jeba*. *zōbal*, *jōbal* 'wounded, hurt'. — Etym. unknown.
388. *zalai* 'hail'. G. thinks that borrowing from Prs. *zāla* is not imposs. — *zalai* is certainly borr. Reg. *zāla* v. AO. I, 266.
311. **zəl*, **zanam* (in *war-zəl* 'to chop, mince', *wa-z(l)əl* 'to kill'), G. < Av. *jan-* (*gan-*) 'to beat, kill'. — *war-zəl* < Av. *frā-gan-* 'to cut off', *wa-z(l)əl*, Waz. *wēzəl*, M. 3 *wēzəl*, Z. 3 sg. *wēzēnī*, Khl. *wājəl*, *wā-jnoma* < Av. *ava-gan-* 'to kill'. — Cf. also *bəa* 'slaughter', Av. *aipi-gan-* 'to kill'. — Orm. L. *iznaeīm* 'I kill'. Cf. *mačōyna*. *zimai* 'winter', v. *zimai*. *zāna* 'coaxing, flattery'. — Etym. unknown.
312. **zandəl* (in *pē-zandəl*, *pē-zanəm* 'to recognize'), G. < Av. *paiti-zan-* 'to recognize'. — Waz. *pēzandəl*, Km. 2 *pēzanē*, A. *pēzānam*, Khl. *pējandəl*, *pējānən* (also *pēzānəm*), A.J. *pēzāndəl*. — *z* > *š* after *i*. — Cf. Wkh. *paždanam*, Sar. *pažānam*.
314. *zir* 'quick', G. < Av. *jira-* 'intelligent, quick', Skr. *jira-*. — Waz., M., Km., Z., Khl. *zər*, H., A. *ser*, acc. to A. 'Durrani' *zər*. — *zər* is adv., and both the vowel and the *z* render this derivation doubtful. — *zīrak* 'acute, shrewd' is borr. from Prs. *zaranda* 'water-mill', Waz. *zandra*, B. *zānda*, M. *z'ránda*, A. *zeránd*, H., Khl., Ga. *jrandā*. — Not from **jāral* 'to grind' (Darm. XLV), but borr. from Lhd. *jandar* (v. AO. I, 262). — Waz. *zandargarai*, H. *jrandagār*, Ga. *jrandagérāi* 'miller', Orm. K. lw. *randargarai*. — Khl. *jāndra* etc. 'padlock' is a more recent lw.
389. *zarəl*, *zāram* 'to cry, weep'. G. objects to the comparison with Skr. *jī-* (perf. *jajāra*) 'to invoke, praise', Oss. *zarun* 'to sing' on acc. of the *r*. — Waz. *zarəl*, *zōrəl*, Km. *zarəl*, Nz. (2 sg.) *zāryē*, H. *jāram*, Khl. *jīrəl*, *jāram*. Cf. *zarā* 'weeping, crying'. — The *r* has been introduced into the present stem from the preter. (cf. e. g. *nyardəl*).

š- < j-, cf. Av. *gar-* 'to praise', Skr. *gṛ-*. But Oss. *zarun*, Prs. *zār* 'lamentation', Sak. *ysēra-* 'miserable', Soghd. *z'ry* with *z-*.

316. *šwāk*, *šwand*, *šwandūn* 'life', *šwandai* 'living'. G. compares Av. *jiti-* 'life', *jīya-* 'living', Prs. *zinda* etc. — Waz. *šwandīn* 'life', *šwandai*, *šaundai* 'living', Bn., Kh., M. 2 *šwandai*, H., *jwandē*, Khl. *jwandē*. — Orm. K. lw. *z wandai*. — *šw-* not < **jīw-*, but either < **jīw-*, or poss. < **jūw-* < **jymw-* (v. Tedesco, BSL. 25, 56), cf. Chr. Soghd. *gʷnt-* (**zʷwant-*) 'living'. The same formation of the stem may perhaps be concealed behind the Av. orthography in *jva-* 'living', at any rate *jyātu-* 'life' does not exclude the existence of a stem **jyuwa-* > *j(u)va-*, as asserted by Tedesco (l. c.).

šāwla 'resin, wax, pitch', Waz. *šōwla*. Prob. with epenthesis of *u* < **jatu-*, cf. Skr. *jatu-*, Prs. *šad* (dial.) 'gum, lac', Lat. *bitūmen* etc.

315. *šōwul*, *šōyal*, *šōyam* 'to chew, gnaw'. G. compares Prs. *jāwīdan*, Bal. *jāyag* etc. — Waz. *šōwul*, Khl. *jūwuma*. — Hübschm. (ad. 415) Ir. **jyn-* < **gyu-*, Slav. *šivati* etc.

313. *šawar* (*jawar*) 'deep', G. < Av. *jafra-*. — Waz. *šawar*, H., Khl., M. 2 *jāwar*.

šawara 'leech', Waz. *šawaryē*, Khl. *jawārī*, Orm. K. lw. *zawārī*. — Cf. Prs. *zālū*, *zālū*, *zarū*, Bal. *zarāy*, Skr. *jalūkā-*, Si. *jar*⁴ etc. — *šaw(a)ra* < **šarw-a* < **jarū-* (cf. s.v. *šāwla* and, reg. *w* > *war* s.v. *šawar*).

Ž.

šdāl 'to place', v. s.v. (*prē*)*šōdāl*.

šdan 'millet', Waz. *šdan*. < **arzana-*, cf. Prs. *arzan*, Orm. K. *ažan*. Reg. *šd* v. s.v. *lēšd*.

šay 'sound, noise, voice'. LSI. Waz., Kand., Bn. *šay*, Kh. *šāy*, Afr. *γāg*, Ghilz. *γaž*, Orm. K. lw. *žay³ēk* = Psht. *šayēdal* 'to sound, make a noise'. — Acc. to Gauth. (JA. 1916, 247) *šay-* < **γaš-*, cf. Ishk. *γaš-* 'to say', Oss. *šāyjn*. This is phonetically imposs.; *γaš-* < Av. *garas-* 'to complain', Oss. *γārzejn* 'to groan'. — Oss. *šāyjn* or Ishk. *γēšd* 'he said', Zeb. *γēd* (*γēzum* 'I say') cannot be compared with the Psht. word. — A different word is Psht. *šwaš* (*šwaš* etc.) 'noise, clamour', H., Khl. *zwag* < **zauša-*, cf. Skr. *havas-* 'clamour'. — *šwaš* m. 'concern, grief, sorrow' < **a-zauša-*, cf. Av. *zaoša-* 'pleasure, wish', Prs. *šōš* 'violent, wicked', Arm. lw. 'ugly'.

šyal m. 'gravel', Waz. *šyāl*, *šaš*. — Etym. unknown.

šmanj, *gūnj* etc. f. 'comb'. Waz. *šmanž*, B., Khl. *gumānž*, H. *māngāž*. Orig. Psht. **mšanj* < **wšanj* (with assimilation of the initial, cf. *maryamai* < *waryūmai*, Waz. *nāna* 'grain' < *dāna*, *nānanna* < *dānanna*, Z. *Mēmīla* < *Nīmīla*, cf. Kurd. *nhāna* < *bahāna* etc.) < **fšan-čī-* < **pken-qī-*. Cf. Minj. *šfūn*, Ishk. *š^ufūn*, Shgh. *vešūj*, Bal. *šak*, Prs. *šāna* (Horn, 771). — *gūnj* < *šūnj* < **žwanj*.

317. *žira* 'beard', G. < **riša*, cf. Prs. *rīš*, Av. *raēša-*. — (*raēša-* does not mean 'beard'). — Waz. *žira*, B., M. 3, Khl. *gira*, B. 2, Sb. *gira*, Pur. *yīra*. — *žira*, *rīš* < **rīšā*, but Gabri' (Lor.) *rēš*, Prs. *rēša* 'hair', cf. Si., Lhd. *rēh* 'downy hair of the beard', W. Pahari (Surkhuli-Koci) *rēš* 'hair'. Akušā (Caucas., Erckert) *res* 'hair' borr. from Ir.? Phl. *ryš*, Soghd. *ryš'kh* with *i* or *ē*? — Minj. *yāržā* (*spī'ārš* 'white-beard'), Yd. *yarzoh* (*š*?) prob. belong to the same stem; but the details are uncertain. It is more doubtful, whether Wkh. *reyiš* 'beard' (Khow. lw. *rigīš*) can be compared with *žira* etc. Oss. *rēxē*, *rīxī* shows some resemblance with this group of words, but can scarcely be connected with it. (Cf., however, Barth., GrIrPh. I, 1, 8, reg. Ir. *x : š*). *žawai* 'individual, person'. — Etym. unknown. — Tedesco (ZII. IV, 127) derives Sak. *hv'e*, genit. *hv'andj* 'man' < **haušawant-* 'rational', cf. Prs. *hōš* 'intellect'. Phonetically it is poss. to derive *žawai* < **hušawāh* (**hušawant-*) + *ka-*, cf. Prs. *hušyār* and *hōšyār* 'wise'. **haušawant-* (or Av. *aošahvant-* 'mortal') would prob. result in Psht. **wažaw-ai*. — Can the n. of the Kushana king *Huviška-* be explained in a similar way < **haušiska-* 'The Wise'? It seems poss. that intervoc. *š* was elided in Sak. already in the 2nd cent. AD. Cf. *Kaniška-* 'The Brilliant', *Vāsiška-*, *Vajheška-* (= **Pāziška-*) 'the Powerful'?

Addenda et Corrigenda.

- ad *ōspīna*, *ōspana*. — Anc. Prs. *viθa-* in the sense of 'all' (Barth., Weissbach etc.) is doubtful. Still the development **šw* > **θ* in some Persic dial. is poss., and I do not think we have to separate *āhan*, *āsīn* etc. from *ōspana* etc., as does Benveniste (MSL. 23, 132). He derives *ōspana* etc. < Av. **haosafna-* 'steel' (adj. *haō-safnaēna-*). This deriv. is prob. correct; but Psht. *ō* scarcely < Av. (*h*)*ao-*, or **spano* < Av. **sāfnō*. Poss. **haosafna-* (*hwsfn*) ought to be interpreted as **hao-spana-*, with a prefix *hao-*, while *ō-spana*, *ā-han* etc. are prefixed with *ā-*.
- cōr* 'crooked, crumped'. Cf. Prs. *čāl* 'crooked'?
- ad *čāra*. — Sar. *žau*, not *γau*.
- ad *čāwd*. — Cf. also Sar. *čof-*, *čift-* (< *kāf-*) 'to split'.
- ad *γēlē*. — Av. *gavaiθya-* 'flock' > Psht. **γwēlē*(?), may have been contaminated with *gaēθā-*.
- ad *γarai*. — Cf. Wkh. *γarāγ*, Sar. *žerej* 'collar'. — Av. *gar-*, not *garah-*.
- ad *largai*. — Av. *dāuru-*, not *dauru-*.
- ad *laram*. Cf. Prs. *dulma(k)* 'tarantula' < **dr̥dma-*?
- ad *māšō*. — Cf. Torw. *māšō* 'aunt'.
- ad *matar*. Cf. Wkh. *mušt* 'loppered milk' (Hjuler).
- ad *škōn*. — Cf. Prs. *šikāla*?
- ad *wrāša*. — < **frasyā-*, cf. Av. *frasā-*.